

THE BRAINERD DAILY DISPATCH

Volume 14, Number 156.

BRAINERD, MINNESOTA, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 4, 1914.

Price Two Cents

Mounting Heavy Guns

Russians Prepare to Shell Cracow.

New Battle Develops

Germans Again Trying to Penetrate Russian Center.

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The president is an ex-officio member of the committee.

Treasurer—George Mumford, Two Harbors.

Bemidji was selected as the place of the next winter meeting.

The executive committee then went into session. The summer meeting place will be decided upon by the executive committee at their next regular meeting within a month. J. L. Lewis, secretary of the Hibbing Commercial club, presented the claims of Hibbing as a convention city, and A. M. Peterson proclaimed the merits of Coleraine.

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The resolutions adopted, in substance, covered these points:

Approved the revolving fund amendment covered in Amendment No. 3 and expressing the hope that it be again submitted to a vote of the people.

An endorsement of the Elwell and Dunn good roads laws.

That a soil survey be made before Amendment No. 9, recently favorably voted on by the people, be put in operation.

That the legislature create a fund to finance the clearing of lands owned by the state or actual settlers.

To recommend to the legislature the passage of a law authorizing the organization of potato growers associations.

To have the state, if practicable, manufacture dynamite.

Endorsed proposed plan of a state educational commission.

Approved the plan of the economy and efficiency commission.

Recommended a modification of the working basis of the development association.

Proposed some constitutional amendments, one to make the officers president, vice president, secretary and treasurer, and another relating to the executive committee.

Recommended that the association constitution make no distinction between men and women, both to serve as delegates.

Recommended a closed season of at least two years on partridges and ruffed grouse.

Extended greetings to the Minnesota Crop Improvement Association and to the Women's Auxiliary.

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Commended the work of the state immigration commission.

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The resolution committee was announced at the Northern Minnesota Development Association meeting and included these names by counties: Aitkin, C. H. Warner, Aitkin.

Beltrami, J. U. Williams, Baudette, Carlton, Chas. Searles, Carlton, Cass, P. H. McGarry, Walker, Clearwater, G. P. Jones, Bagley, Cook, A. M. Anderson, Grand Marais, Crow Wing, E. A. Lamb, Deerwood, Hubbard, George Miller, Park Rapids, Itasca, A. M. Peterson, Coleraine, Kanabec, C. F. Serline, Mora, Koochiching, A. E. Shelland, International Falls, Lake, George H. Sperbeck, Two Harbors, Morrison, Frank B. Logan, Royalton, Mahnomen, A. L. Thompson, Mahnomen, Polk, J. P. Foote, Crookston, St. Louis, George D. McCarthy, Duluth; J. T. Toehler, Virginia; J. L. Lewis, Hibbing, Stearns, Arthur Cooper, St. Cloud, Wadena, C. T. Kelly, Menahga.

C. P. Craig, of Duluth, chairman of the Minnesota Efficiency and Economy Commission spoke on "Efficiency" at the Friday morning session. He said in part:

"Points to be considered to bring our minds into proper relation to the Efficiency and Economy Commission are: Why this commission exists. What the scope of the work it undertook to do. What the commission found; and finally an examination into what it proposes."

The commission proposes the simplification and organization of the executive service. The merit system for appointments to and promotions in office. The budget system of appropriating money, helping thereby to reduce the cost of administration, to increase the executive power to do things, to prevent the abuse of centralized power, to affect scientific control of expenditures.

The demand for a careful inquiry into the structure of the executive side of our government has not sprung from one man or from one mind, but a common mind. There has been a growing consciousness dawning upon all of us that our administrative government is archaic, unsatisfactory, wasteful.

The central thought in the minds of the citizens of Minnesota is "that we must in



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some way reform our plan of administration."

The commission began its work by listing all of the functions, assembling the facts, comparing the structure of the more than one hundred boards, bureaus, commissions, departments, societies, etc., endeavoring to bring them into some sort of an alignment; abolishing some, consolidating many and coordinating all, to the end that somebody somewhere shall be directly responsible for every person everywhere.

There is an ever increasing tendency to transfer social costs from private account, or from the smaller political unit to state account. This is evidenced in our appropriations for education, county fairs, highways, etc. Three violations of modern business organization appear: Multiplication of independent branches or governmental units, diversity in their form or structure, the predominance of the board system for performing purely executive functions.

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In corn these awards have been made by the Minnesota Crop Improvement Association: Grand champion sweepstakes ten ears corn, Louis M. Scott, Fairmont.

Grand champion sweepstakes, single ear, Louis M. Scott, Fairmont. Grand championship sweepstakes fifty ears corn, H. D. Hahn, Amiret. These awards were made for the central section:

(Continued on page 3)

A LINE TO THE FOLKS.

Soldiers Writing Letters Home From Battle Front.



Photo by American Press Association.

FRENCH REPORT SUCCESSES

Make Progress on the Moselle and in the Vosges.

Paris, Dec. 4.—The following official communication was issued by the war office.

"The only interesting news relates to our right wing and to the day of Dec. 2. On the right bank of the River Moselle we have occupied Lesmenil and the signal station of Xon.

"In the Vosges our troops have captured the Tete de Faux, to the south of the village of Bonhomme, which dominates the range hills forming the frontier and has served as an observatory for the Germans.

"In Alsace the station of Burnhaupt has been occupied and we have established ourselves on a line comprising Aspach, the ridge of Aspach and Burnhaupt."

DECLARES RUSSIAN PLANS ARE BALKED

German Military Expert Reviews Eastern Situation.

Berlin, Dec. 4.—Major Marath, the military writer, in discussing the Eastern situation in the *Tagesschau*, says:

"The operations around Lodz seemed to foreshadow the surrounding and annihilation of the Russian main body, but the Germans themselves were surrounded by strong Russian reinforcements from the east and south.

The Germans, however, liberated themselves with heroic energy from this envelopment and resumed their attacks with indomitable persistence.

"The plan of campaign, originally made in Paris in the interest of France and England, was that Russia should throw her chief strength against Germany in order to relieve the pressure on the western front.

"Russia, however, threw her chief forces against Austria, believing that she would be able effectively to crush that country in a short time, but after a four months' struggle this has not been accomplished.

"Russia has already been compelled to change her whole plan of campaign, which often decides finally victory in favor of the opponents."

PERILS GOODS FOR AUSTRIA

Britain May Seize Even Noncontraband Shipments.

Washington Dec. 4.—On account of the high insurance rates it is said to be almost impossible to get vessels to carry noncontraband goods which Austria would buy and ship from the United States.

The state department could give the Austrian ambassador no assurance that even noncontraband goods would not be seized by Great Britain if there happened to be reason for suspicion that contraband articles were aboard the vessel.

CALLS WAR ONE OF EXHAUSTION

British Observer at the Front Reviews Operations.

DEPENDS ON RAW RECRUITS

Colonel Swinton of the Intelligence Department Concludes His Narrative With the Statement That After the Regular Armies Have Done Their Work Final Success Will Depend Upon the Men in Reserve.

London, Dec. 4.—Colonel E. D. Swinton of the intelligence department of the general staff of the British expeditionary force in France and Belgium, in a narrative dated Nov. 26, gives a general review of the development of the situation of the force for six weeks preceding that date.

There has been a lull recently in the active operations, he says. No progress has been made by either side and yet there has come about an important modification comprising a readjustment in the scope of the part played by the British army as a whole.

He explains the movement from the River Aisne to the Belgian frontier to prolong the left flank of the French army and says that in attempting this the British force was compelled to assume responsibility for a very extensive section of the front.

He points out, as did General French, commander-in-chief of the British forces, that the British held only one-twelfth of the line, so that the greater share of the common task of oppressing the enemy fell, and still falls, to the French, while the Belgians played an almost vital part.

Allies Greatly Outnumbered.

The official eyewitness tells of the blows delivered by the Germans at Nieuport, Dixmude and Ypres, where "at first the allies were greatly outnumbered." For a whole month the British army around Ypres succeeded in holding its ground against repeated onslaughts made by vastly superior forces.

The British force, says Colonel Swinton, which consisted all along of the same units, had "to withstand an almost continual bombardment and to meet one desperate assault after another, each carried out by fresh units from the large numbers which the Germans were devoting to the operation."

Finally the French came to their assistance and "never was help more welcome, for by then our small local reserves had again and again been thrown into the fight in the execution of counter attacks and our men were exhausted by the incessant fighting."

The British front now has been shortened considerably and in addition has been reinforced, while a lull in the activity has enabled the commanders to readjust their forces, strengthen their positions and bring up reserves. There has, therefore, been "a great general improvement in the conditions under which we are carrying on the fight."

Praises Officers and Men.

Of the fighting which preceded this reorganization the writer says it was due solely to the resource, initiative and endurance of the regimental officers and men that success has laid with the British. He continues:

"As the struggle swayed backwards and forwards through wood and hamlet the fighting assumed a most confused and desperate character. The units became inextricably mixed and in many cases, to strengthen some threatened point or to fill a gap in the line, the officers had to collect and throw into the fight what men they could regardless of the units to which they belonged."

"Our casualties have been severe, but we have been fighting a battle and a battle implies casualties and heavy as they have been it must be remembered they have not suffered in vain."

Colonel Swinton concludes with the statement that as the war is going to be one of exhaustion, after the regular armies of the belligerents have done their work, it will be upon the raw material of the countries concerned that final success will depend.

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DR. C. D. BLACKFORD
OSTEOPATH

Sleeper Block

MAUDE GIRALD SMALLEY
TEACHER OF SINGING

Thursday and Friday Mornings
223 N. 7th St. Phone 304-L

**WHOLESALE
to Consumer**

Log Cabin Syrup 20c
Log Cabin Syrup, large can. 40c
5 Boxes Matches 20c
Soda Crackers in box 61/2c
5 Gallons Kerosene Oil 55c
3 Lamp Chimneys, No. 2 25c
16 Lb. Granulated Sugar \$1.00
100 Lb. sack Best Flour \$3.00

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Prices Very Reasonable

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YOU do not have to "become accustomed" to Ivory Soap for the toilet and bath, as to use it once is to like it always.

Ivory Soap contains nothing that is not agreeable to everybody. It contains no inferior materials to give a strong odor. It contains no free alkali to make the skin smart. It contains no free oil to make rinsing difficult. It contains no perfume which one person may like and another dislike.

In short, Ivory simply is the highest grade of soap, mild, pure, white, naturally pleasing. You will like it.

IVORY SOAP. . . . IT FLOATS

Advertise In Dispatch

THE WEATHER

Temperature record taken at Gull Lake dam by caretaker, Arthur L. Mampel.
Dec. 3, maximum 29, minimum 11.

LOCAL NEWS NOTES

For Sale Mill wood. Phone 96-R.
Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Sleeper motored to Ft. Ripley this morning.

Victor Records at "Michaels."

149ft

The city hall work is approaching the stage when the roof will soon be added.

For SPRING WATER Phone 264.
Advt. 244ft

Delegates as a rule were highly pleased with the hospitality and courtesy shown by Brainerd people.

Carload of Michigan winter apples, 85c bu. basket. Turcotte Bros.
145ft

Mrs. Wm. F. Krohn, of Chicago, is here visiting her brothers and their families, Travis and Fred Eastham.

If you want something good to eat, patronize the sale of cooked food at Orne's store Saturday.—Advt. 1

D. M. Clark & Co. have a very pretty window in their arcade showing a bewilderingly pretty display of Christmas goods.

Special brick ice cream. Phone Turner, 267-J.—Advt. 141ft

Brainerd has been blessed with crisp, clear weather, an admirable setting for the three conventions which held sway here.

Phone 359L for DRY MULWOOD.—Advt. 178ft

Miss Eliza Armstrong has returned from Minneapolis where she sang for Oscar Seagel and the great critic complimented her on the qualities of her voice.

Twenty-five Base Burner stoves for sale or rent at D. M. Clark & Co.

110ft

The Brainerd City band music was appreciated by the visitors and highly complimented. Their playing at the banquet and parade was much appreciated.

See our new showing of baby carriage robes. D. M. Clark & Co.

Advt. 139ft

Aphthous fever in sixteen states has caused a probable cancellation of the New Orleans meeting of the national veterinary association, says Dr. C. A. Nelson.

Don't forget the sale tomorrow at Orne's store, held by the Episcopal ladies. Comforters, aprons and other fancy articles, also all kinds of good things to eat.

156ft

Carload of Michigan winter apples, 85c bu. basket. Turcotte Bros.
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H. P. Dunn, druggist.—Advt. mwf

160 acres, mile and a half from Fort Ripley. Good improvements. Thirty acres under cultivation, twenty-five acres meadow.

\$16.00 Per Acre

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A. F. GROVES, M. D.
Practice Limited to
Eye, Ear, Nose, and Throat
GLASSES FITTED CORRECTLY
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Brainerd, Minn.

WILSON & BANE
GENERAL INSURANCE
Only best companies represented.
Your Business Solicited
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LAWYER
Practice in all Courts
Established 1899

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DEPARTMENTS
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Brainerd, Minnesota

DR. C. D. BLACKFORD
OSTEOPATH
Sleeper Block

MAUDE GIRAUT SMALLY
TEACHER OF SINGING
Thursday and Friday Mornings
223 N. 7th St. Phone 304-L

WHOLESALE
to Consumer

Log Cabin Syrup 20c
Log Cabin Syrup, large can 40c
5 Boxes Matches 20c
Soda Crackers in box 61/2c
5 Gallons Kerosene Oil 55c
3 Lamp Chimneys, No. 2 25c
16 Lb. Granulated Sugar \$1.00
100 Lb. sack Best Flour \$3.00

L. J. CALE

Get Your Pictures Enlarged by our
New Process
The Work Cannot be Exceeded
Prices Very Reasonable
A. M. Opsahl
Photographer
60. Seventh St. Brainerd, Minn.
Feb. 8 1 yr.



YOU do not have to "become accustomed" to Ivory Soap for the toilet and bath, as to use it once is to like it always.

Ivory Soap contains nothing that is not agreeable to everybody. It contains no inferior materials to give a strong odor. It contains no free alkali to make the skin smart. It contains no free oil to make rinsing difficult. It contains no perfume which one person may like and another dislike.

In short, Ivory simply is the highest grade of soap, mild, pure, white, naturally pleasing. You will like it.

IVORY SOAP. . . . IT FLOATS

Advertise In Dispatch

THE WEATHER

Temperature record taken at Gull Lake dam by caretaker, Arthur L. Kampel. Dec. 3, maximum 29, minimum 11.

LOCAL NEWS NOTES

For Sale Mill wood. Phone 96-R. Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Sleeper motored to Ft. Ripley this morning.

Victor Records at "Michaels."

149tf

The city hall work is approaching the stage when the roof will soon be added.

For SPRING WATER Phone 264.

—Advt. 244tf

Delegates as a rule were highly pleased with the hospitality and courtesy shown by Brainerd people.

Carload of Michigan winter apples, 85c bu. basket. Turcotte Bros. 145tf

Mrs. Wm. F. Krohn, of Chicago, is here visiting her brothers and their families, Travis and Fred Eastham.

If you want something good to eat, patronize the sale of cooked food at Orne's store Saturday.—Advt. 1

D. M. Clark & Co. have a very pretty window in their arcade showing a bewilderingly pretty display of Christmas goods.

Special brick ice cream. Phone Turner, 267-J.—Advt. 141tf

Brainerd has been blessed with crisp, clear weather, an admirable setting for the three conventions which held sway here.

Phone 359-L for DRY WOOD.—Advt. 178tf

Miss Eliza Armstrong has returned from Minneapolis where she sang for Oscar Seagel and the great critic complimented her on the qualities of her voice.

Twenty-five Base Burner stoves for sale or rent at D. M. Clark & Co. 110tf

The Brainerd City band music was appreciated by the visitors and highly complimented. Their playing at the banquet and parade was much appreciated.

See our new showing of baby carriage robes. D. M. Clark & Co.—Advt. 139tf

Aphthous fever in sixteen states has caused a probable cancellation of the New Orleans meeting of the national veterinary association, says Dr. C. A. Nelson.

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When your chimney clogs up and smokes, use Anti-carbon, D. M. Clark & Co.—Advt. 139tf

Bird and animal pictures and a "Trip Through Peru" with two other reels of films, and special music, should make it worth while for every child to attend the Columbia tomorrow afternoon.

500 pair of ice skates just received at D. M. Clark & Co.'s, for quick sale, also 50 pairs ankle braces. 156tf

The ladies of the Episcopal church will hold their annual sale tomorrow afternoon at Orne's store, on Laurel street. They have several fine comforters, also all kinds of aprons, towels, pillow cases, etc., and many good things to eat. The young ladies of the church will also have things for sale at that time.

For the convenience of my customers my photograph studio will be open on Sunday's from now until January 1st. Lars Swelland, 319 So. 6th St. 155tf

MUSIC AND DRAMA

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Miss Shelland is county superintendent of schools. She knows the settlers of her district, their trials and difficulties. In many places there are no roads, the homesteaders packing their goods on their backs. Legislation was needed to aid them, and she pleaded justice for them.

Miss Mabel Carney, St. Paul, inspector of normal training departments, state board of education, spoke on "Consolidated Schools" and the beneficial effect they would have on community life in particular. It would enable women and children to possess advantages they never had before.

Miss Lovsness, Ada, county superintendent of schools, Norman county and a member of the state educational commission, spoke on "Efficiency in Education." She pleaded that the country boys and girls be given a better chance.

Soderman-Anderson

Miss Mabel Victoria Soderman and Mr. Henry Marvin Anderson were married Tuesday evening, Dec. 1, at the home of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Gust Soderman of South Long Lake. The bride was handsomely gowned and was attended by her sister, Miss Minnie Soderman. Mr. Elmer Johnson was the best man.

After the ceremony a sumptuous wedding supper was served. They will make their home in Brainerd.

The Dispatch joins their friends in offering best wishes for their happiness and prosperity.

Handeland-Lashtus

Miss Bernette Handeland and Mr. Harry Lashtus were married Tuesday morning at the parsonage of the Seventh Street Norwegian Lutheran church, Rev. M. L. Hostager officiating. Witnesses to the pleasing ceremony were Miss Ellen Elde and Mr. Tom Kocalaes. They will make their home in Brainerd.

The Dispatch joins their friends in extending best wishes for their continued prosperity and happiness.

Old Time Bayonets.

The bayonet of the Waterloo era was nearly a foot longer than the present weapon.

Pocket Daylight

Best describes the famous

EVEREADY FLASHLIGHT

A touch on the button and its genuine Mazda lamp gives forth a welcome, steady light. Its well-known tungsten battery assures many hours of satisfactory service—four times the service of the ordinary kind. That's why it will pay you to insist upon an Eveready and avoid substitutes when buying. Come in and see us. We handle only the genuine.

Recital Tonight

The concert, so widely advertised and of interest to so many musical followers of Brainerd, is to be given tonight at the Congregational church. Detailed comment is unnecessary as the Dispatch has already printed programs, etc., during the past three or four days. This recital will prove a musical awakening very beneficial to the whole city. Every music teacher in the city should benefit through a recital given of this character. Miss Armstrong arrived this morning from Minneapolis. She has kindly given us the titles of the songs to be sung this evening. They are as follows: "Mussetta's Valse Song," by S. Puccini, and "Chanson 'Indoue' by Rimsky-Korsakow, "Will O' the Wisp" by Spross and the "Cry of Rachel," by Salter.

Surprise Party

Mrs. Paul G. Clarkson was pleasantly surprised last evening by a small party of friends who came in honor of her birthday. 500 was played, Mrs. Fred Reid winning the head prize and Mrs. Robt. Tinklappaugh the consolation. A dainty luncheon was served at which time Mrs. Clarkson was presented with a very handsome serving tray.

CROSBY ITEMS

O. A. Rabideau returned Thursday from a week's visit at Duluth.

Mrs. R. J. Sewall and sons John and Byron left for Minneapolis Sunday to spend two weeks with Mrs. Sewall's sister.

E. H. Ingalls left Wednesday for Duluth to be gone a couple of days.

Misses Evelyn and Marie Sullivan left Monday for Duluth where they are attending school.

William Peterson returned Tuesday from a three days' trip to International Falls.

Oscar Pahkala is building a home on lots five and six, block one, Lake Park division.

Mrs. E. G. Ingalls spent Wednesday with her parents in Aitkin.

Hugo Alquist returned Thursday from Minneapolis.

Attorney Lindbergh was in Brainerd on business Monday.

N. S. Anderson motored to Pequot Sunday.

Fritz Koop of Brainerd, spent Tuesday with relatives in Crosby.

Attorney Benedict is in Mankato attending district court this week.

Fred Luck of Hibbing, was here on business Wednesday. He has a laboratory here.

Pedar Larson has started a new dry line.

CROW WING ITEMS

Miss Grace Burgess of Glendive, Montana, and Mrs. M. C. Guin, of Little Falls, spent Thanksgiving at E. L. Guin's.

Miss Mabel Donahew has returned to her home in Superior.

Miss V. Heath of Little Falls, spent Saturday at E. L. Guin's.

Mrs. Chas. Johnson of Little Falls, spent Thanksgiving with her daughter, Mrs. Geo. Wetherbee.

Frank Kappel of Clark, Mont., is visiting at Fronz Kappel's.

Frank Woida and family have moved from the Bailey place to R. R. Wise's farm near Brainerd.

W. A. Prentiss & Co. are advertising an auction to be held at the Prentiss farm on Dec. 9.

Ralph Guin spent his vacation in Little Falls.

Mrs. Zina Joy and children have gone to Brainerd to visit her awhile. John Chisholm went to Brainerd on Wednesday.

Ed. Anderson, of Brainerd, came down on Wednesday to visit at Pete Anderson's.

Miss Lillian Guin spent Thursday in Brainerd.

Scrupulous Officer.

At Marengo, while Napoleon reconnoitered the enemy's movements and gave his orders in writing, a cannon ball struck the officer to whom he was dictating and threw him mutilated on the ground. Napoleon ordered another secretary. He came. At the moment when Napoleon resumed his dispatch the wounded man raised himself. "General," said he in a dying voice— "general—we stopped there." And he repeated the last words that Napoleon had dictated.

Oven Cleanliness.

An oven that is constantly in use requires to be kept scrupulously clean. It should not only have the shelves scrubbed out with soda occasionally, but in addition the shelves should be painted with quicklime two or three times a year. An oven treated in this way never becomes caked with grease and there is no unpleasant smell when it is being used.

Come and look at the new non-circling cases. Batteries cannot leak. Same old price.

RANSFORD BILLIARD PARLOR

COFFRAIN & HESS, Props.

RUSSIANS ALONG VISTULA RIVER

Special to Dispatch:

Petrograd, Dec. 4, 12 M.—The attempted resumption of the German offensive following a reforming of the lines of the invading army was without result, it is claimed here. The Russians have extended their lines further along the Vistula river.

GERMAN ATTACKS ARE CHECKMATED

Special to The Dispatch:

Paris, Dec. 4, 12 M.—Every attack of the reinforced forces in Flanders is now being met by a vigorous counter offensive by the Allies. Four hundred thousand fresh British troops have reached France with the last month and are now on the firing line. They hold the line along the Yser where the Germans are expected to concentrate their main attack in a final effort to break through to the coast. Heavy cannonading is in progress the last twenty-four hours.

RUSSIAN ATTACKS WERE REPULSED

Special to The Dispatch:

London, Dec. 4, 2:43 P. M.—Berlin asserts that the German offensive in Russian Poland is taking its normal course claims the Russian attacks in East Prussia were repulsed with heavy losses to the invaders. The Russians assert they are within three miles of the outer forts of Cracow. The Germans say several French attacks in Flanders and Northwest of Altkirch were repulsed. There is relative calm in the western area believed to be a prelude to important activities, but reports do not indicate which side will attempt a general offensive.

POISONOUS ALCOHOL

The Suppression of Wood Alcohol, Manufactured as a Cheap Solvent for Shellac, Favored

The Journal of the American Medical Association contains the following interesting article:

Wood alcohol, or methyl alcohol, or Columbian Spirits, is manufactured largely as a cheap solvent for shellac and other substances. It is very volatile and exceedingly dangerous when it is painted on surfaces, in a confined space. It is injurious to the blood and heart and very depressing and poisonous, producing death in a very short time when inhaled in concentrated form. If death does not result, permanent blindness from optic nerve atrophy usually occurs. Seventeen cases of this kind were reported from the state of New York alone, during the past year. Wood alcohol is used largely for varnishing the interior of beer vats. Such vats have a small vent hole in the bottom and a small manhole in the top, and no other openings. The painters go inside the vats and paint the interior with shellac, containing wood alcohol. The remain inside the vat for about twenty minutes, as the fumes are so powerful that they cannot remain any longer but must come out and breathe some fresh air. To hasten their work they use broad white-wash brushes which spread the shellac quickly over large surfaces. No effort is made to force fresh air into the vats.

Lot 38, sweet corn, ten ear samples, early Crosby, First, Frank Stifter, Cokato, Second, J. W. Beckman, Cokato, Third, John Henderson, Cokato, Fourth, J. A. Haines, Rush City.

Lot 40, any other variety, First Charles Lien, St. Cloud, Second, J. A. Haines, Rush City. Third, Peter Halverson, Nisswa.

Lot 42, championship, Frank Stifter, Cokato.

Lot 44, pop corn, white rice, First Frank Stifter, Cokato, Second, C. E. Lehmann, Doyle, Third, J. A. Haines, Rush City.

Lot 46, any other variety, First Frank Stifter, Cokato.

Lot 47, Championship ten ears pop, Frank Stifter, Cokato.

Lot 63, medium red clover, First, E. E. Taylor, Merrifield, Second, Andrew J. Van Sickle, Warren, Third, John Hendricks, Aitkin, Fourth, A. D. Van Sickle, Fifth, A. P. Ritchie, Bemidji.

Lot 31, any dent variety, First, A. P. Ritchie, Bemidji, Second, B. M. Gile, Bemidji, Third, Freeman Thorp, Brainerd, Fifth, B. M. Gile, Bemidji.

Lot 28, any variety white Dent, First F. J. Stropp, Merrifield, Second, E. E. Taylor, Merrifield, Third, A. P. Ritchie, Bemidji, Fourth, B. M. Gile, Bemidji.

Lot 29, any other than yellow, white of Minnesota No. 23, First, P. Wicklund, Brainerd.

Lot 31, any dent variety, First, A. P. Ritchie, Bemidji, Second, B. M. Gile, Bemidji, Third, Freeman Thorp, Hubert.

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Other Speakers Heard

Miss Annie E. Shelland, International Falls, president of the Women's Auxiliary, spoke on "Good Roads and the Third Amendment." The so-called revolving fund is to be used for the improvement of swamp lands. She pointed out things wherein there had been shortcomings and hoped that when the amendment again came before the people that it would carry, for the need of it was just as great now as four years ago.

Miss Shelland is county superintendent of schools. She knows the settlers of her district, their trials and difficulties. In many places there are no roads, the homesteaders packing their goods on their backs. Legislation was needed to aid them, and she pleaded justice for them.

Miss Mabel Carney, St. Paul, inspector of normal training departments, state board of education, spoke on "Consolidated Schools" and the beneficial effect they would have on community life in particular. It would enable women and children to possess advantages they never had before.

Miss Lovness, Ada, county superintendent of schools, Norman county and a member of the state educational commission, spoke on "Efficiency in Education." She pleaded that the country boys and girls be given a better chance.

Soderman-Anderson

Miss Mabel Victoria Soderman and Mr. Henry Marvin Anderson were married Tuesday evening, Dec. 1, at the home of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Gust Soderman of South Long Lake. The bride was handsomely gowned and was attended by her sister, Miss Minnie Soderman. Mr. Elmer Johnson was the best man.

After the ceremony a sumptuous wedding supper was served. They will make their home in Brainerd.

The Dispatch joins their friends in offering best wishes for their happiness and prosperity.

Handeland-Lashtus

Miss Bernettie Handeland and Mr. Harry Lashtus were married Tuesday morning at the parsonage of the Seventh Street Norwegian Lutheran church, Rev. M. L. Hostager officiating. Witnesses to the pleasing ceremony were Miss Ellen Elde and Mr. Tom Kocala. They will make their home in Brainerd.

The Dispatch joins their friends in extending best wishes for their continued prosperity and happiness.

Old Time Bayonets.

The bayonet of the Waterloo era was nearly a foot longer than the present weapon.

Pocket Daylight

Best describes the famous

EVEREADY FLASHLIGHT

A touch on the button and its genuine Mazda lamp gives forth a welcome, steady light. Its well-known tungsten battery assures many hours of satisfactory service—four times the service of the ordinary kind. That's why it will pay you to insist upon an Eveready and avoid substitutes when buying. Come in and see us. We handle only the genuine.

A Scrupulous Officer.
At Marengo, while Napoleon reconnoitered the enemy's movements and gave his orders in writing, a cannon ball struck the officer to whom he was dictating and threw him mutilated on the ground. Napoleon ordered another secretary. He came. At the moment when Napoleon resumed his dispatch the wounded man raised himself. "General," said he in dying voice—"general—we stopped there." And he repeated the last words that Napoleon had dictated.

Oven Cleanliness.

An oven that is constantly in use requires to be kept scrupulously clean. It should not only have the shelves scrubbed out with soda occasionally, but in addition the shelves should be painted with quicklime two or three times a year. An oven treated in this way never becomes caked with grease and there is no unpleasant smell when it is being used.

Not Fresh.
Customer—How are your salted almonds—fresh?
Clerk—Not'm; salted.—Judge.

RUSSIANS ALONG VISTULA RIVER

Special to Dispatch:

Petrograd, Dec. 4, 12 M.—The attempted resumption of the German offensive following a reforming of the lines of the invading army was without result, it is claimed here. The Russians have extended their lines further along the Vistula river.

GERMAN ATTACKS ARE CHECKMATED

Special to The Dispatch:

Paris, Dec. 4, 12 M.—Every attack of the reinforced forces in Flanders is now being met by a vigorous counter offensive by the Allies. Four hundred thousand fresh British troops have reached France with the last month and are now on the firing line. They hold the line along the Yser where the Germans are expected to concentrate their main attack in a final effort to break through to the coast. Heavy cannonading is in progress the last twenty-four hours.

RUSSIAN ATTACKS WERE REPULSED

Special to The Dispatch:

London, Dec. 4, 2:43 P. M.—Berlin asserts that the German offensive in Russian Poland is taking its normal course claims the Russian attacks in East Prussia were repulsed with heavy losses to the invaders. The Russians assert they are within three miles of the outer forts of Cracow.

The Germans say several French attacks in Flanders and Northwest of Aitkirk were repulsed. There is relative calm in the western area believed to be a prelude to important activities, but reports do not indicate which side will attempt general offensive.

POISONOUS ALCOHOL

The Suppression of Wood Alcohol, Manufactured as a Cheap Solvent for Shellac, Favored

The Journal of the American Medical Association contains the following interesting article:

Wood alcohol, or methyl alcohol, or Columbian Spirits, is manufactured largely as a cheap solvent for shellac and other substances. It is very volatile and exceedingly dangerous when it is painted on surfaces in a confined space. It is injurious to the blood and heart and very depressing and poisonous, producing death in a very short time when inhaled in concentrated form. If death does not result, permanent blindness from optic nerve atrophy usually occurs. Seventeen cases of this kind were reported from the state of New York alone, during the past year.

Wood alcohol is used largely for varnishing the interior of beer vats. Such vats have a small vent hole in the bottom and a small manhole in the top, and no other openings. The painters go inside the vats and paint the interior with shellac, containing wood alcohol. The remain inside the vat for about twenty minutes, as the fumes are so powerful that they cannot remain any longer but must come out and breathe some fresh air. To hasten their work they use broad white-wash brushes which spread the shellac quickly over large surfaces. No effort is made to force fresh air into the vats.

Ralph Guin spent his vacation in Little Falls.

Mrs. Zina Joy and children have gone to Brainerd to visit her awhile. John Chisholm went to Brainerd on Wednesday.

Ed. Anderson, of Brainerd, came down on Wednesday to visit at Pete Anderson's.

Miss Lillian Guin spent Thursday in Brainerd.

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Customer—How are your salted almonds—fresh?
Clerk—Not'm; salted.—Judge.

CONVENTIONS COME TO A CLOSE

(Continued from page 1)

Lot 14, Minnesota No. 13. First, John Henderson, Cokato. Second, E. Stromberg, Buffalo. Third, Henry Holt, Cokato. Fourth, A. E. Emerson, Winturop. Fifth, Charles Lien, St. Cloud.

Lot 15, any other yellow Dent. First, Bennett Olson, Watson. Second, Charles Lien, St. Cloud. Third, Titrud Bros. Farm, Cokato. Fourth, Kenneth Cummings, Dawson. Fifth, A. Larson, Rothsay.

Lot 16, any white Dent. First, John Henderson, Cokato. Second, J. W. Beckman, Cokato. Third, F. J. Benthauer, Sherburne. Fourth, unknown. Fifth, Albin Norling, Svea.

Lot 17, Minnesota No. 23. First, John Henderson, Cokato. Second, Frank Stifter, Cokato. Third, A. G. Cochrane, Little Falls. Fourth, Charles Lien, St. Cloud.

Lot 18, strawberry, red Dent. First, Arnold Carshens, Parker. Second, Henry Holt, Cokato. Third, J. A. Harnes, Rush City. Fourth, Joseph Asche, Clear Lake. Fifth, Frank Stifter, Cokato.

Lot 19, any yellow Dent. First, Charles Lien, St. Cloud. Second, M. M. Shney. Third, Henry Wilson, Swanville. Fourth, Roy Cook, Brainerd. Fifth, A. G. Cochrane, Little Falls.

Lot 20, any yellow Dent. First, Charles Lien, St. Cloud. Second, Willard Erickson, Olivia. Third, Henry Holt, Cokato. Fourth, John Henderson.

Lot 22, white Dent. First, Paul Norling, Svea. Second, J. W. Beckman, Cokato. Third, Mrs. Mike Stifter, Cokato.

Lot 23, any other than yellow or white Dent. First, Joseph Asche, Clear Lake. Second, E. Stromberg, Buffalo. Third, Wm. H. Sims, Cedar. Lot 24, any color Dent. First, Charles Lien, St. Cloud. Second, Paul Uorling, Svea. Third, West Asche, Clear Lake.

Lot 25, any variety of flint. First, C. M. Bowles, Brainerd. Second, Chas. Malmstrom, Brainerd. Third, Hans Rund, McGrath.

Lot 26, Minnesota No. 23. First, A. D. Van Sickle, Warren. Second, A. P. Ritchie, Bemidji. Third, F. B. Howe, Brainerd. Fourth, Andy Lowe, Brainerd.

Lot 27, any variety yellow Dent. First, Lars Sampson, Pequot. Second, Jessie Britton, Brainerd. Third, C. Winter, Bemidji. Fourth, Freeman Thorp, Brainerd. Fifth, B. M. Gile, Bemidji.

Lot 28, any variety white Dent. First, F. J. Stropp, Merrifield. Second, E. E. Taylor, Merrifield. Third, A. P. Ritchie, Bemidji. Fourth, B. M. Gile, Bemidji.

Lot 29, any other than yellow, white of Minnesota No. 23. First, P. Wicklund, Brainerd.

Lot 31, any Dent variety. First, A. P. Ritchie, Bemidji. Second, B. M. Gile, Bemidji. Third, Freeman Thorp, Brainerd. Fifth, B. M. Gile, Bemidji.

Lot 33, any variety, First, E. E. Taylor, Merrifield. Second, Andrew J. Van Sickle, Warren. Third, John Hendricks, Aitkin. Fourth, A. D. Van Sickle. Fifth, A. P. Ritchie, Bemidji.

Lot 34, sweet corn, ten ear samples, early Crosby. First, Frank Stifter, Cokato. Second, J. W. Beckman, Cokato. Third, John Henderson, Cokato. Fourth, J. A. Haines, Rush City.

Lot 41, any other variety, First, Charles Lien, St. Cloud. Second, J. A. Haines, Rush City. Third, Peter Halverson, Nisswa.

Lot 42, championship, Frank Stifter, Cokato.

Lot 44, pop corn, white rice, First, Frank Stifter, Cokato. Second, C. E. Lehmann, Doyle. Third, J. A. Haines, Rush City.

Lot 46, any other variety, First, Frank Stifter, Cokato.

Lot 47, Champion ten ears pop. Frank Stifter, Cokato.

Lot 63, medium red clover. First, Anton Norman, Hallock. Second, Nels Skinnemon, Wendell. Third, J. B. Swisher, Maple Grove. Fourth, William Lewis, Flak. Fifth, William H. Sims, Cedar.

Lot 64, alsike clover, First, W. B. Dogart, Pine River.

Lot 65, alfalfa, First, Nels Skinnemon, Wendell. Second, J. Mandery, Royalton. Third, T. H. Milender, Pillager. Fifth, W. B. Dogart, Pine River.

Lot 66, timothy, First, unknown. Second, Mrs. Mike Stifter, Cokato. Third, Oscar Anderson, Brainerd. Fourth, T. H. Milender, Pillager. Fifth, W. B. Dogart, Pine River.

Lot 67, Canada field peas. First, Frank Stifter, Cokato.

Lot 68A, buckwheat, silverhull. First, Frank Stifter, Cokato. Second, Henry Holt, Cokato. Third, Claude Shannon, Fort Ripley.

Lot 70, beans, navy or white field varieties. First, C. Berglund, Afton. Second, T. Salisbury, Brainerd. Third, Lars Sampson, Pequot.

The First National Bank of Ironton
Individual Responsibility \$1,000,000.00

Ironton, Minn.

SELZ WAUKENPHAST
For Boys For Girls

\$2.50
Gun Metal or Patent

This famous shoe for children is the result of years of experiment on the part of the best designing talent available in the Selz factories. We recommend it as a perfect shoe in every respect for growing children. If this kind of footwear had been worn years ago, there would be little foot trouble today. If you want to build your children for the future—buy this shoe.

OBERTS'S

A local prize was awarded W. D. McKay for the best draft horses in town during the convention.

The Northern Minnesota Development Association prizes will be given later.

Creamettes of imitation have come and gone since Foley's Honey and Tar Compound began—19 years ago—to loosen the grip of coughs and colds. You can not get a substitute to discover what Foley's Honey and Tar Compound will do—for coughs, colds, croup, bronchial affections, la grippe, coughs, and tickling throat. Buy it of your druggist and feel safe. H. P. Dunn, druggist.—Advt. mwf

Creamettes is so tender that it takes from 5 to 8 minutes to cook Creamettes, although the ordinary macaroni takes from 30 to 35 minutes.

Creamettes is made from the creamy parts of Durum wheat and has a rich flavor of its own.

Try it with cheese, with ham, with bacon, with tomatoes, with chicken, or with nuts.

MOTHER'S MACARONI CO.
Minneapolis, Minn.
Also makers of Mother's Macaroni, Mother's Vermicelli, Mother's Egg Noodles and Mother's Spaghetti

Creamettes

Foley Cathartic Tablets
Are wholesome, thoroughly cleansing, and have a stimulating effect on the stomach, liver and bowels. Regulate you with no griping and no unpleasant after effects. Stout people find they give immense relief and comfort. Anti-Diphilous. H. P. Dunn, druggist.—Advt. mwf

DISPATCH ADS PAY—TRY ONE

50 TO \$100 SAVED ON WINTER'S COAL SUPPLY

Tecumseh Coal users in your vicinity are making big savings in coal bills. They are buying direct from our mines, and are customizing coal middlings. Buying from the mine owners enables you to save \$2 to \$4 per ton. You can make this saving and get coal that is guaranteed under deposit and as to weight and quality. Tecumseh Coal is splendid coal, clean, free-burning and cinderless. Every pound is run over giant Marcus

TECUMSEH COAL
The Choice of Every Careful Buyer

Picking Table before it leaves the mines and you get it as clean as a hound's tooth.

Analyses 13,400 B. T. U's. to the pound with only 9 per cent ash and 9 per cent moisture. Our mines are located near Vincennes, Ind. no long, costly freight hauls from Eastern mines. Thousands of Tecumseh Coal users have adopted the Tecumseh Coal Plan. If you are a small coal user, write us about this plan. Get in on this money saving offer now—write us today.

In Carload Lots—F. O. B. Mine

Mines near Vincennes, Ind.

Martin Howe Coal Co.
Miners and Shippers
W. H. Howe, Pres. Job Froeman, V. P.
David Ingle V. P. J. H. Coulter, Sec-Treas.
Long distance Tel. Harrison 1191.
Auto Phone 63-436
1966 McCormick Bldg., Chicago.

COAL
Direct From Mine To Consumer

RANSFORD BILLIARD PARLOR
COFFRAN & HESS, Props.

Come and look at the new non-circulating cases. Batteries cannot leak. Same old price.

THE BRAINERD DAILY DISPATCH

By Ingols & Wieland

SUBSCRIPTION RATES
One Month, Forty Cents
One Year, strictly in advance, Four Dollars

Office in Dispatch Building on 6th St.

Entered at the post office at Brainerd,
Minn., as second class matter.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 4, 1914.

AN UNWARRANTED ATTACK

The attack of the Digest upon the Northern Minnesota Development Association has been called to the attention of the Dispatch. Who or what inspired this effusion is as much a conundrum to the association members as it is to the general public. The Digest is a new candidate for favors in this section and the information it contains inside the pages of its publication should certainly be of a nature that would indicate to the people with whom it circulates that no ideas that do not adhere to the real facts in any case are advanced. The N. M. D. A. is in session in this city at the present time, and the members of that organization are the guests of the city, and they are confronted with this most unwarranted statement. The association has never played the game of politics and the officers have diligently kept away from this particular feature. The statement is made that the Brainerd meeting will bear out what has been said along this line by the publication mentioned and will show that "the organization has been led astray by the more ambitious members of the organization." The fact probably is that the writer of the article has "been led astray" by some one whose axe to grind will appear later and who desired to throw discredit on the men who have worked diligently and untiringly in this cause. The president of the association, C. A. Allbright, is a resident of Brainerd, and he has freely given of his time and money, for there is no emoluments attached to his position with the organization, for the upbuilding of the same. With the help of his friends he brought the association to Brainerd, and there has been no policies in it—unless it is treason for a man to boost his own city and seek to give publicity and advertising to his home town and county. It is an unwise thing for any man or set of men to attempt to build up their own business or reputation by pulling down that of another.

Put up your hammer and buy a horn.

KILLS WIFE AND HIMSELF

Four Small Children Only Witnesses of Tragedy.

Milwaukee, Dec. 4.—August Krohn, a machinist, shot and killed his wife and then shot himself, inflicting a wound from which he died later. There were no witnesses to the shooting except four small children, who were unable to understand the reason for the shooting. The oldest of the children gave the alarm to neighbors.

Foley's Honey and Tar Compound for Coughs

Croup scares you. The loud hoarse, croupy cough, choking and gasping for breath, labored breathing, call for immediate relief. The very first dose of Foley's Honey and Tar Compound will master the croup. It cuts the thick mucus, clears away the phlegm and opens up and eases the air passages. H. P. Dunn, druggist.—Advt. mwf

IMMIGRATION ONE OF OUR NEEDS

D. E. Willard, Development Agent of Northern Pacific Railway Co., Spoke of

NORTHERN MINNESOTA NEEDS

Suggest County Organizations to Interview Inquirer for Farm Lands

D. E. Willard, development agent of the Northern Pacific railway company, spoke on "Immigration One of Our Needs." He said:

Settlers for northern Minnesota is one of our problems. This meeting, I take it, has for one of its purposes the devising of ways and means of improving agricultural methods and devising plans and working out policies

here, and possess them of this information?

I said that to my mind this meeting is the place for determining policies, plans of operation, to devise ways and means of accomplishing large ends. This is not a farmers' meeting as such, though there are many farmers here and I wish there were more. It is not a farmers' institute, but a forum for the discussion of large problems of agricultural development. The question is, what shall we do toward promoting the development of northern Minnesota? How shall we get the needed information to the would-be settler?

I would like to ask you gentlemen what the state of Minnesota has ever done to inform the public correctly as to the character of these lands in northern Minnesota? How can we induce the man who would like to establish a home of his own to come from Iowa, Illinois, Indiana, Kansas and Oklahoma, when all that we can

do then, when the question is asked, "What is the use of talking about it?" that is another thing. "We" know, but "they" do not. We who are here know, but the pilgrim in Iowa, Illinois, Indiana, Kansas and Oklahoma does not know. When this pilgrim would-be settler asks for information about our northern Minnesota lands, what do we say to him? He asks what the character of the soil is in a certain district. We are obliged to tell him we do not know, because we do not. You and I know that we have no authoritative information as to the character of soil in any particular section of land in northern Minnesota. I mean we have no systematic classification of the lands that makes it possible to give the inquiring stranger the information that he needs and must have before he can act or judge with intelligence. I want to say, therefore, at the risk of wearying the audience, what I have said before repeatedly on this platform and elsewhere, that to my mind one of the first and most fundamental things that should be done toward the development and settlement of northern Minnesota is to have a comprehensive detailed soil survey made, which should make it possible to tell authoritatively, after a five minutes' examination of a map and published report, just what the character of soil is on any quarter section of land anywhere in the state of Minnesota, north, south, east or west.

I have before stated on this platform that such a map and report could be had for a cost of a modest fraction of one cent per acre. I speak from some experience in soil survey work when I say that the expense need not exceed one cent per acre.

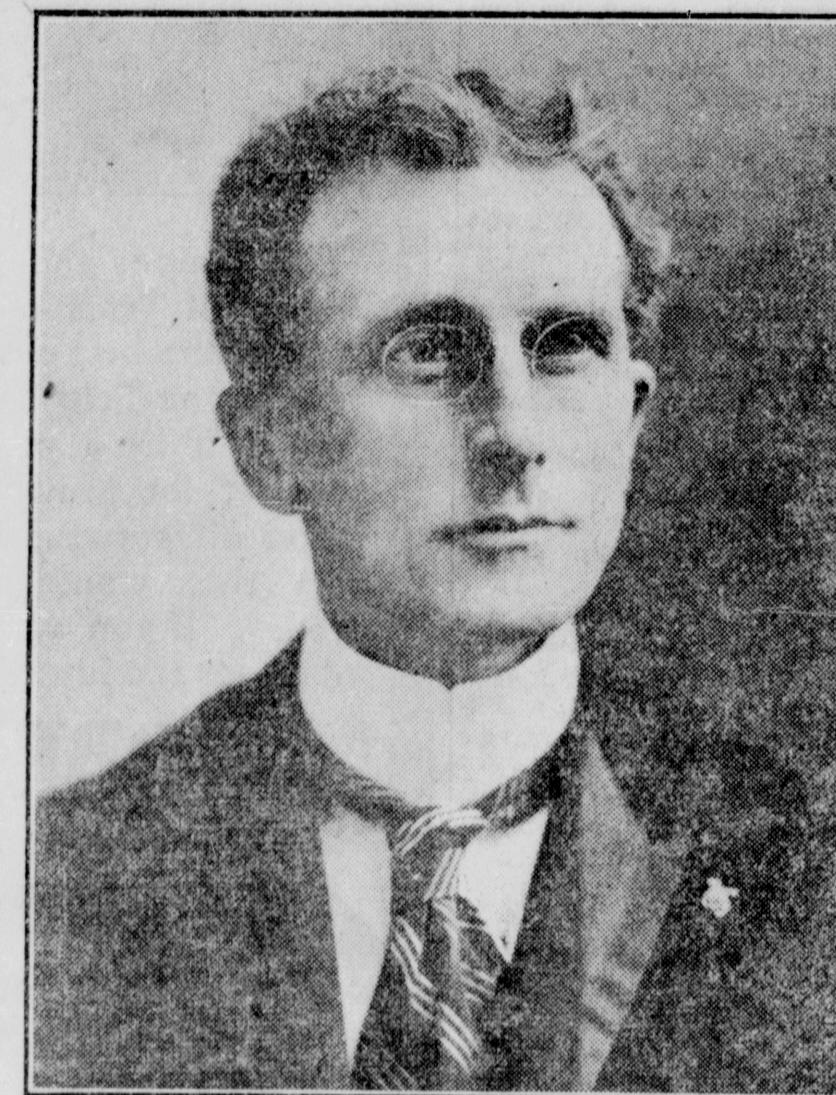
People ask me what the swamp lands are like. What will these lands produce after they have been drained? Here again our lack of knowledge is a handicap. I do not care to enter into a discussion of the agricultural possibilities of drained peat bogs, or drained muskeg, or of drained swamp lands generally. I am satisfied of this, that much of the so-called swamp land of northern Minnesota is neither peat bog nor muskeg. It is simply land that is too wet for cultivation without drainage. If I were buying swamp land, it would make a very material difference to me whether I was buying peat bog or whether I was buying drainable swamp land that had a substantial subsoil only a few feet below the surface. If we had a comprehensive soil map of the state, it would be possible in less than five minutes' study to answer any question as to the character of the soil on any quarter section or forty acres in the state, whether it is loam, sandy loam, or clay loam, whether it is muskeg bog of indefinite depth, or simply wet land having a good subsoil but requiring drainage, whether it is rough and stony and fit only for forestry or grazing.

We have in northern Minnesota a vast sight more of good dry land having fertile soil than we have of swamp land. There are many people who hold the opinion that northern Minnesota is a vast swamp, that it is a region unfit for civilized or intelligent beings to attempt to live in. It is not strange to my mind that such wild and erroneous notions do get into the public mind.

By vote of the people the constitution of the state has been amended so that the state is now empowered to devote those of its lands which are not adapted to agricultural uses to the growth of forest trees. Who is to determine whether any given land is adapted to agricultural uses? The adoption of this forestry amendment is ahead of its time, or, rather, the state is behind its time in not having already made a soil survey, so that the selection of lands to be devoted to forestry could be made with intelligence.

Returning to the subject, what do we want? Not exploiters who wish to buy our vacant lands in large or smaller tracts and go off and leave them and wait for the lands to increase in value through the labors of someone else. We do not want people with capital who wish to buy lands today at \$5.00 and offer them for sale tomorrow for \$15.00. We do not want retired farmers who wish to buy a few hundred acres and keep the land just to have something to wake up nights and think about.

What, then, do we want? I think we want the American Citizen, who has health and muscle and a little capital. I do not mean that this is the only character of immigrant that we want, but I think he is our main stay and hope. His name is legion, and there are thousands of his tribes in Iowa, Illinois, Indiana, Kansas and Oklahoma and other states. The question is how to get him. What northern Minnesota needs, it seems to me, is neighbors. I believe if I had a good soil map of any county in northern Minnesota and had the proper authority, I could go single-handed and alone into some one of



DANIEL E. WILLARD

Development Agent of the Northern Pacific Railway Company.

for the development of this splendid empire of Northern Minnesota.

You and I know that this northern Minnesota country possesses good soil, good water, ample rainfall, good climate, available markets—and some roads. I say you and I know these things. In studying the question of immigration, it seems to me that one of the things that should be taken into consideration is the attitude of mind of the prospective immigrant.

What does he know about these things?

Let us think for a moment of the farm tenant, or farm owner, who for whatever reasons might desire to change his location in states like Iowa, Illinois, Indiana, Kansas and Oklahoma. There are thousands who would like to migrate to some land where there are freer opportunities. To them the question of "some land" is an indefinite one. They do not know where that land is to which they would like to go. They do not know of this good soil, this good water, our abundant rainfall, our wholesome and invigorating climate, and how shall they know unless someone goes and tell them?

How shall we reach these people whom we would like to have settle

him is that we have thousands of acres of good land, but we do not know whether any particular piece of land at any particular place is good or not? We tell him to come and see, to go out through the country and look for himself. Sometimes we invite him to come to a particular town and tell him that there he will be shown good lands. This is asking the would-be settler to incur expense for traveling and investigating the character of lands that it is unreasonable to ask him to expend, and which in thousands of cases he will not expend. It is unfortunate, too, that sometimes lands suddenly increase in value when it is observed that there are homeseekers coming with money in their pockets to buy lands. This sometimes leads to serious embarrassment to immigration officials who are held, to a certain extent, responsible for the treatment those receive whom they have sent to look at the country.

I want to say on this platform that I do not believe that northern Minnesota will come into her own in the matter of settlement and development until we have a more comprehensive description of all the lands to which we are inviting settlers. I think she will come into her own some time, but it will be far in the future, unless we go about it in a more systematic way than we have yet done.

If I may be pardoned for digressing from the main theme at this point, I would like to call your attention to what has been referred to many times before on this platform and what seems to me to be an important consideration in the problem of the development of northern Minnesota, namely, soil survey of the state of Minnesota. At a former meeting of this association, the question of a soil survey was brought up for discussion. A prominent citizen interested in good roads arose on the floor and said, "We all know that we have good soil in northern Minnesota. What is the use of talking about it? What we need is good roads." I agree with this man that we all know we have good soil. We also know as a matter of fact that we need more and better roads. But when I say we know we have good soil, I think we have said about all there is to be said. And who is "we"? You down here on the front seats, and you over there in the back row, the chairman here on the platform, and I, and the secretary, and all of us who live in this northern country, know we have good soil.

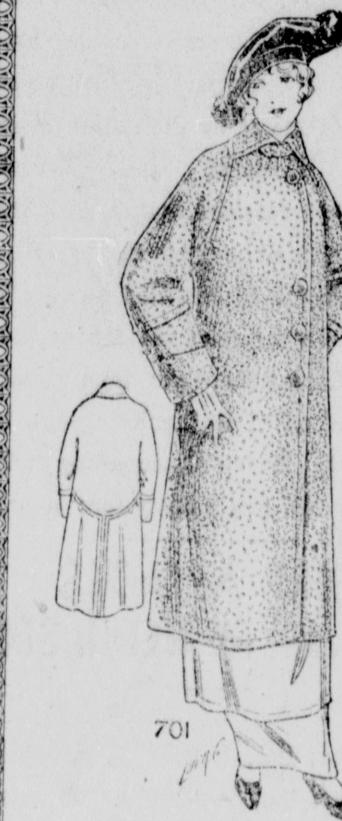
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The Paris
-INC.-
THE STORE OF STYLE AND VALUE

December Mark Down Sale



In addition to our large stock we have received a big shipment of Ladies', Misses' and Children's coats, suits, dresses, skirts and waists of the very latest styles and fabrics. These garments are up to the minute and of materials that we can recommend to the women of Brainerd and vicinity, as being the greatest values ever offered here.

All we ask you is to come and see these values, you don't need to buy.

Coats, Dresses, Skirts,

Waists and Furs at



1

2

Price

Sale Specials

Crepe de Chene and Messaline waists just arrived from New York values to \$3.95

\$1.95

All Sizes and Colors

A few \$1.25 washable waists at

39c

These specials are first come first served

Sale Specials

Silk petticoats in all colors, values \$2.95

98c

25 suits left in latest fall styles and materials, values up to \$30

\$5.00

Come early and get your specials. Sale ends Saturday

Unavailing Wisdom.

"Money makes no real difference," said the ready made philosopher. "A poor man may know as much as a rich one."

"He may know as much," replied Mr. Growcher, "but his knowledge is too likely to be of the kind that keeps him thinking of what he could do if he had money."—Washington Star.

How to Cure

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for anyone who can find the Cataract Cure.

P. J. CHENEY & Co., Toledo, O.

We, the undersigned, have known F.

J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and

believe him perfectly honorable in all

his business transactions, and financially

able to carry out any obligations made

by his firm.

WALDING, KINNAN & MARVIN,

Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.

Hall's Cataract Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Testimonials sent free. Price, 75c per bottle. Sold by all druggists.

Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

"Everything Good to Eat"

DISPATCH ADS PAY—TRY ONE

If you want to buy land or have land to sell or lease on the

CUYUNA RANGE

Call on or Address

WILL S. PITT

Crosby

Minnesota

PARK THEATRE

Saturday, Dec. 5

AL. MILLER'S MIGHTY MINSTRELS

30 --- People, All White --- 30

Band and Orchestra

Free Parade

25 cents to \$1.00

Seats at Dunn's Drug Store Now

PAGE FOUR

(Continued on page 5)

THE BRAINERD DAILY DISPATCH

By Ingersoll & Wieland

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One Month.....Forty Cents
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FRIDAY, DECEMBER 4, 1914.

AN UNWARRANTED ATTACK

The attack of the Digest upon the Northern Minnesota Development Association has been called to the attention of the Dispatch. Who or what inspired this effusion is as much a conundrum to the association members as it is to the general public. The Digest is a new candidate for favors in this section and the information it contains inside the pages of its publication should certainly be of a nature that would indicate to the people with whom it circulates that no ideas that do not adhere to the real facts in any case are advanced. The N. M. D. A. is in session in this city at the present time, and the members of that organization are the guests of the city, and they are confronted with this most unwarranted statement. The association has never played the game of politics and the officers have diligently kept away from this particular feature. The statement is made that the Brainerd meeting will bear out what has been said along this line by the publication mentioned and will show that "the organization has been led astray by the more ambitious members of the organization." The fact probably is that the writer of the article has "been led astray" by some one whose axe to grind will appear later and who desired to throw discredit on the men who have worked diligently and untiringly in this cause. The president of the association, C. A. Allbright, is a resident of Brainerd, and he has freely given of his time and money, for there is no emoluments attached to his position with the organization, for the upbuilding of the same. With the help of his friends he brought the association to Brainerd, and there has been no politics in it—unless it is treason for a man to boost his own city and seek to give publicity and advertising to his home town and county. It is an unwise thing for any man or set of men to attempt to build up their own business or reputation by pulling down that of another.

Put up your hammer and buy a horn.

KILLS WIFE AND HIMSELF

Four Small Children Only Witnesses of Tragedy.

Milwaukee, Dec. 4.—August Krohn, a machinist, shot and killed his wife, and then shot himself, inflicting a wound from which he died later. There were no witnesses to the shooting except four small children, who were unable to understand the reason for the shooting. The oldest of the children gave the alarm to neighbors.

Foley's Honey and Tar Compound for Coughs

Croup scares you. The loud hoarse, croupy cough, choking and gasping for breath, labored breathing, call for immediate relief. The very first dose of Foley's Honey and Tar Compound will master the croup. It cuts the thick mucus, clears away the phlegm and opens up and eases the air passages. H. P. Dunn, druggist.

—Advt.

mfw

IMMIGRATION ONE OF OUR NEEDS

D. E. Willard, Development Agent of Northern Pacific Railway Co., Spoke of

NORTHERN MINNESOTA NEEDS

Suggest County Organizations to Interview Inquirer for Farm Lands

D. E. Willard, development agent of the Northern Pacific railway company, spoke on "Immigration One of Our Needs." He said:

Settlers for northern Minnesota is one of our problems. This meeting, I take it, has for one of its purposes the devising of ways and means of improving agricultural methods and devising plans and working out policies

here, and possess them of this information?

I said that to my mind this meeting is the place for determining policies, plans of operation, to devise ways and means of accomplishing large ends. This is not a farmers' meeting as such, though there are many farmers here and I wish there were more. It is not a farmers' institute, but a forum for the discussion of large problems of agricultural development. The question is, what shall we do toward promoting the development of northern Minnesota? How shall we get the needed information to the character of soil in any particular section of land in northern Minnesota. I mean we have no systematic classification of the lands that makes it possible to give the inquiring stranger the information that he needs and must have before he can act or judge with intelligence. I want to say, therefore, at the risk of wearying the audience, what I have said before repeatedly on this platform and elsewhere, that to my mind one of the first and most fundamental things that should be done toward the development and settlement of northern Minnesota is to have a comprehensive detailed soil survey made, which should make it possible to tell authoritatively, after a five minutes' examination of a map and published report, just what the character of soil is on any quarter section of land anywhere in the state of Minnesota, north, south, east or west.

I have before stated on this platform that such a map and report could be had for a cost of a modest fraction of one cent per acre. I speak from some experience in soil survey work when I say that the expense need not exceed one cent per acre.

People ask me what the swamp lands are like. What will these lands produce after they have been drained? Here again our lack of knowledge is a handicap. I do not care to enter into a discussion of the agricultural possibilities of drained peat bogs, or drained muskeg, or of drained swamp lands generally. I am satisfied of this, that much of the so-called swamp land of northern Minnesota is neither peat bog nor muskeg. It is simply land that is too wet for cultivation without drainage. If I were buying swamp land, it would make a very material difference to me whether I was buying peat bog or whether I was buying drainable swamp land that had a substantial subsoil only a few feet below the surface. If we had a comprehensive soil map of the state, it would be possible in less than five minutes' study to answer any question as to the character of the soil on any quarter section or forty acres in the state, whether it is loam, sandy loam, or clay loam, whether it is muskeg bog of indefinite depth, or simply wet land having a good subsoil but requiring drainage, whether it is rough and stony and fit only for forestry or grazing.

We have in northern Minnesota a vast sight more of good dry land having fertile soil than we have of swamp land. There are many people who hold the opinion that northern Minnesota is a vast swamp, that it is a region unfit for civilized or intelligent beings to attempt to live in. It is not strange to my mind that such wild and erroneous notions do get into the public mind.

By vote of the people the constitution of the state has been amended so that the state is now empowered to devote those of its lands which are not adapted to agricultural uses to the growth of forest trees. Who is to determine whether any given land is adapted to agricultural uses? The adoption of this forestry amendment is ahead of its time, or, rather, the state is behind its time in not having already made a soil survey, so that the selection of lands to be devoted to forestry could be made with intelligence.

Returning to the subject, what do we want? Not exploiters who wish to buy our vacant lands in large or smaller tracts and go off and leave them and wait for the lands to increase in value through the labors of someone else. We do not want people with capital who wish to buy lands today at \$5.00 and offer them for sale tomorrow for \$15.00. We do not want retired farmers who wish to buy a few hundred acres and keep the land just to have something to wake up nights and think about.

What, then, do we want? I think we want the American Citizen, who has health and muscle and a little capital. I do not mean that this is the only character of immigrant that we want, but I think he is our main stay and hope. His name is legion, and there are thousands of his tribe in Iowa, Illinois, Indiana, Kansas and Oklahoma and other states. The question is how to get him. What northern Minnesota needs, it seems to me, is neighbors. I believe if I had a good soil map of any county in northern Minnesota and had the proper authority, I could go single-handed and alone into some one of

the, and possess them of this information?

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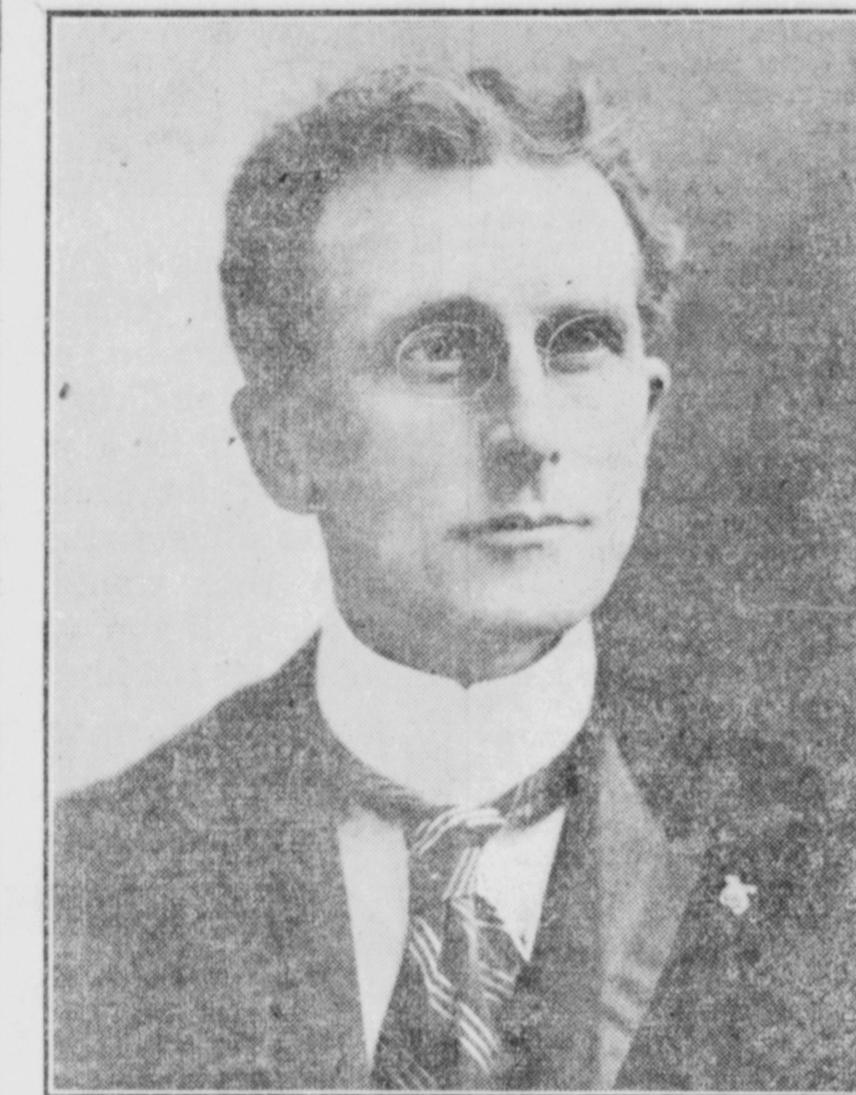
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DANIEL E. WILLARD

Development Agent of the Northern Pacific Railway Company.

for the development of this splendid empire of Northern Minnesota.

You and I know that this northern Minnesota country possesses good soil, good water, ample rainfall, good climate, available markets—and some roads. I say you and I know these things. In studying the question of immigration, it seems to me that one of the things that should be taken into consideration is the attitude of mind of the prospective immigrant. What does he know about these things?

Let us think for a moment of the farm tenant, or farm owner, who for whatever reasons might desire to change his location in states like Iowa, Illinois, Indiana, Kansas and Oklahoma. There are thousands who would like to migrate to some land where there are freer opportunities. To them the question of "some land" is an indefinite one. They do not know where that land is to which they would like to go. They do not know of this good soil, this good water, our abundant rainfall, our wholesome and invigorating climate, and how shall they know unless someone go and tell them?

How shall we reach these people whom we would like to have settle

tell him is that we have thousands of acres of good land, but we do not know whether any particular piece of land at any particular place is good or not? We tell him to come and see to go out through the country and look for himself. Sometimes we invite him to come to a particular town and tell him that there he will be shown good lands. This is asking the would-be settler to incur expense for traveling and investigating the character of lands that it is unreasonable to ask him to expend, and which in thousands of cases he will not expend. It is unfortunate, too, that sometimes lands suddenly increase in value when it is observed that there are homeseekers coming with money in their pockets to buy lands. This sometimes leads to serious embarrassment to immigration officials who are held, to a certain extent, responsible for the treatment those receive whom they have sent to look at the country.

I want to say on this platform that I do not believe that northern Minnesota will come into her own in the matter of settlement and development until we have a more comprehensive description of all the lands to which we are inviting settlers. I think she will come into her own some time, but it will be far in the future, unless we go about it in a more systematic way than we have yet done.

If I may be pardoned for digressing from the main theme at this point, I would like to call your attention to what has been referred to many times before on this platform and what seems to me to be an important consideration in the problem of the development of northern Minnesota, namely, a soil survey of the state of Minnesota. At a former meeting of this association, the question of a soil survey was brought up for discussion. A prominent citizen interested in good roads arose on the floor and said, "We all know that we have good soil in northern Minnesota. What is the use of talking about it? What we need is good roads." I agree with this man that we all know we have good soil. We also know as a matter of fact that we need more and better roads. But when I say we know we have good soil, I think we have said about all there is to be said. And who is "we"? You down here on the front seats, and you over there in the back row, the chairman here on the platform, and I, and the secretary, and all of us who live in this northern country, know we have good soil.

But then, when the question is asked, "What is the use of talking about it?" that is another thing. "We" know, but "they" do not. We who are here know, but the pilgrim in Iowa, Illinois, Indiana, Kansas and Oklahoma does not know. When this pilgrim would-be settler asks for information about our northern Minnesota lands, what do we say to him? He asks what the character of the soil is in a certain district. We are obliged to tell him we do not know, because we do not. You and I know that we have no authoritative information as to the character of soil in any particular section of land in northern Minnesota. I mean we have no systematic classification of the lands that makes it possible to give the inquiring stranger the information that he needs and must have before he can act or judge with intelligence. I want to say, therefore, at the risk of wearying the audience, what I have said before repeatedly on this platform and elsewhere, that to my mind one of the first and most fundamental things that should be done toward the development and settlement of northern Minnesota is to have a comprehensive detailed soil survey made, which should make it possible to tell authoritatively, after a five minutes' examination of a map and published report, just what the character of soil is on any quarter section of land anywhere in the state of Minnesota, north, south, east or west.

In addition to our large stock we have received a big shipment of Ladies', Misses' and Children's coats, suits, dresses, skirts and waists of the very latest styles and fabrics. These garments are up to the minute and of materials that we can recommend to the women of Brainerd and vicinity, as being the greatest values ever offered here.

All we ask you is to come and see these values, you don't need to buy.

Sale Specials

Crepe de Chene and Messaline waists just arrived from New York values to \$3.95

\$1.95

All Sizes and Colors

A few \$1.25 washable waists at

39c

These specials are first come first served

1

2

Price

Sale Specials

Silk petticoats in all colors, values \$2.95

98c

25 suits left in latest fall styles and materials, values up to \$30

\$5.00

Come early and get your specials. Sale ends Saturday.

PARK THEATRE
Saturday, Dec. 5

AL. MILLER'S MIGHTY INSTRELS

30 --- People, All White --- 30

Band and Orchestra

Free Parade

25 cents to \$1.00

Seats at Dunn's Drug Store Now

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RESEARCH AND THE FARMER

(Continued from page 5)

It be, of variation under domestication afforded the best and safest clue. I may venture to express my conviction of the high value of such studies, although they have been very commonly neglected by naturalists."

From the days of Knight, down to the present time, the improvement of plants by hybridizing, crossing, and selection, has gone on with ever increasing rapidity and immense numbers of distinct strains and varieties of all of our cultivated and many of our wild species, have been developed. Many of them are of great value and far superior to the old varieties. The increase in number of varieties and their general improvement in quality, yield and in other particulars, has been greater since the discovery of the sexuality of plants than in all previous ages. It is difficult to appreciate the extent and value of the power this knowledge has given us. And yet, we have taken only a few steps. Our control of these combinations is very imperfect and uncertain and largely still a matter of chance. Great as the improvement has been, still greater opportunities are ahead of us. It was only a few years ago that DeVries distinguished fluctuating variations from sudden fixed variations or mutations. The former are not transmitted, the latter are. About this time, DeVries with several others discovered the work of Mendel and a new epoch in the art of breeding was introduced. Mendel conceived the idea of studying by careful scientific methods the behavior of certain distinct contrasting characters in various combinations and generations. He selected several distinct varieties of the garden pea, crossed them with each other, and studied the behavior of each set of contrasting characters separately, keeping careful records. As a result of his research, he discovered that in the first generation of a cross, one character always dominated. Tall peas crossed with dwarf gave progeny all tall in the first generation. The dwarf quality might be present in the progeny but it was suppressed or recessive. He found this to be true of all contrasting qualities or characters and thus formulated the law of dominance. This first generation was then crossed with its own pollen and the next generation broke up into tall and dwarfs in the ratio of 3:1, thus proving that the dwarf character had been present though not expressed. This observation was repeated with respect to all of the contrasting characters and was found to hold good in all cases. From this Mendel formulated the law of segregation of characters. He observed further the very important facts that the recessive on being crossed among themselves produced only recessives for an indefinite number of generations. That is, they were a fixed type with respect to the characters in question. The dominants on the other hand in the second generation gave rise to mixed offspring. One third were found to be pure dominant, that is when crossed among themselves, they bred true indefinitely. Two thirds again broke up into dominants and recessives in proportion of 3:1.

The observations of Mendel have in the past ten years been confirmed and greatly extended to many other species of plants and animals. It is thus becoming possible to secure com-

bination with great certainty and rapidity. Perfectly fixed strains with desired characters may be secured in the second generation and definitely distinguished in the third generation. This is a great step forward, placing breeding upon a more scientific basis, increasing certainty of control, rapidity of action, and reducing expense.

But only the coarser features of plant organization and physiology have been discovered. We know considerably about the cell and its activity. We know that heredity so far as it relates to observable unit characters is locked up in the chromosomes of the nucleus. We know a little about how these behave in reproduction. But as to the organization of the chromosome, we know little or nothing. Is it a mixture of competing germ plasma units or protein molecules without definite relation to each other? Or is it a definite arrangement of such protein molecules? Or is the structure more chemical in its nature. Are unit characters of a species associated with specific structural elements of the chromosome or with its gross structure or composition? The answer to these questions may mean much to our understanding of the problems of origin of species, evolution, control of production of new species, and the science of plant breeding. The practical plant breeder and the farmer should do everything in their power to further these investigations into the science of heredity.

Plant Nutrition

The first important steps towards a scientific knowledge of plant nutrition were taken about the beginning of the 18th century when the fact that leaves take part in the elaboration of plant food was demonstrated. It was further shown that the larger part of the substance of plants is derived from the atmosphere. The lack of chemical knowledge at that period however prevented an explanation of the observations. It was nearly the end of the century that definite proof was furnished that plants absorb the carbon dioxide of the air through their leaves and under the influence of sunlight combine it with the hydrogen and oxygen of water into sugars and starches, giving off oxygen in the process. The fact that plants absorb oxygen and give off carbon dioxide in respiration, the same as animals do was also discovered at this time. It was also imperfectly demonstrated that plants could not make direct use of atmospheric nitrogen and that certain soil elements were necessary to growth.

It was nearly half a century later however that the importance of these observations to agriculture was appreciated. Liebig and Boussingault were especially active in applying improved chemical and biological scientific methods to the study of these problems and demonstrated their great importance to agriculture. Their work made clear the fact that certain mineral elements were essential to plant growth, that they must be present in soluble form and in certain combinations in order to be available to growing crops. It was demonstrated that these substances could be added to soils lacking them and the soils thus made fertile. Fertilizer practice on a scientific basis was thus introduced. Methods of soil analysis have been developed, making it possible to determine the nature and amounts of the various elements of plant food present in a given soil and the form in which it is present and whether or not it is in available form. The presence of alkalies or acids in injurious quantities can also be determined by such analyses.

Sources of concentrated plant food have been discovered in many waste products and made available to agriculture. Methods of analysis have been developed to show the relative value of such materials based upon the relative amounts of the available food elements contained. Facts of the greatest value to scientific agriculture have thus been secured and every year chemical research in this field is adding new knowledge of direct or indirect value to agriculture. So also has the scientific study of soil physics given us an insight into the relation of structure of soils to their capacity to absorb and hold heat, air, water, and plant food solutions. The important relation of these factors to the adaptability of soils to certain crops is too well known to need comment. Research in this field offers yet much of value to agriculture. Cultural methods, fertilizer practice, and rotation systems profoundly modify soil structure in some cases favorably, in others unfavorably. Decrease in crop producing power is often due directly or indirectly to such changes. Here too the organic matter of the soil plays an important part. Decaying vegetable tissue is an important regulator of soil moisture and temperature. It helps to bind sandy soils and to make pasty clay soils more open and better aerated and thus better adapted to root growth.

These unfavorable factors often so reduce the vigor of the plant that it becomes the prey of various disease and insect pests, both above and below ground.

Soil Biology

The study of the relation of the organic life of the soil to its fertility, structure, and crop producing power is the most recent development. Pasteur opened the field and many brilliant investigators have followed him in enlarging our knowledge of the subject. The organic life of the soil, especially bacteria and fungi, are responsible for the decays of organic matter. Some of these organisms produce decay favorable to our crop plants, others produce decays unfavorable or even poisonous. Still others attack the roots producing various diseases.

The decaying organic matters of soils contain besides the mineral elements, two important classes of compounds (1) the nitrogenous, (albuminoid nitrogen in flesh and blood of animals and protoplasm of plant cells) and (2) the carbohydrates, (sugars, starches and cellulose.) The first class contains the nitrogen formerly taken from the soil. In its albuminoid form it is not available to crops. It must first be converted into ammonia, nitrite, or nitrate. This is accomplished by several species of bacteria, some are very efficient in producing this change, others are not. Still other species carry the process

(Continued on page 8)

J. A. STETSON

Farm and Mineral

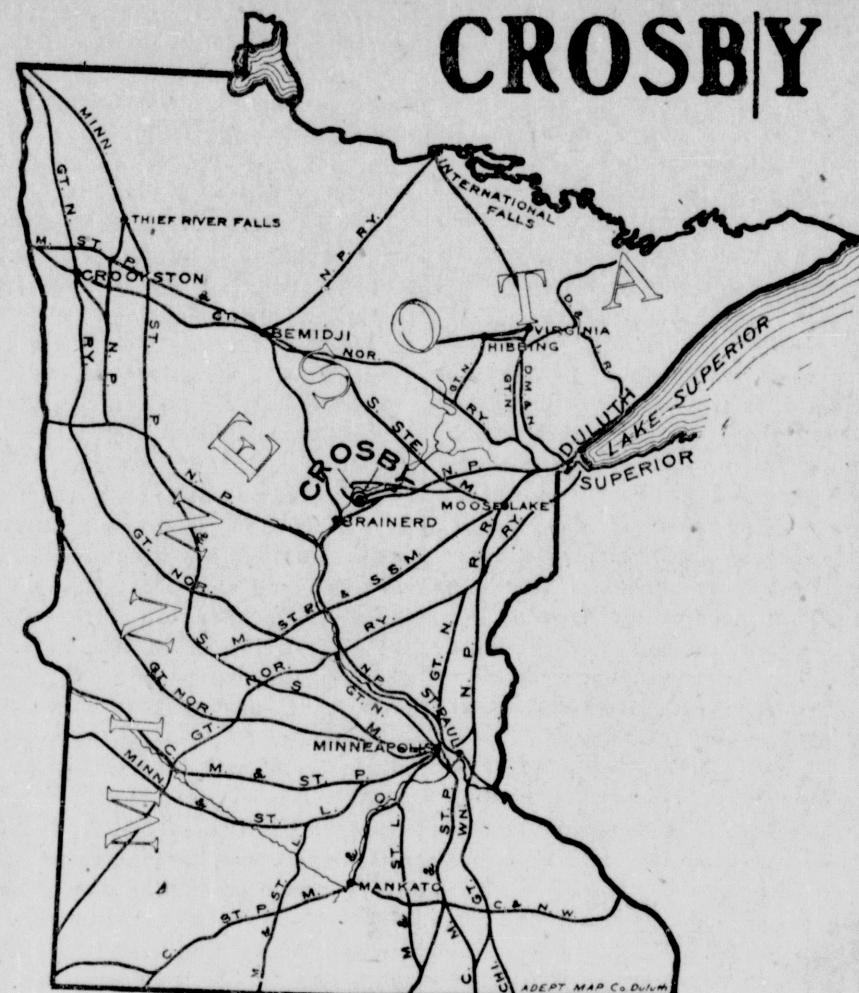
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Deposits Over One Million Dollars

Our continuous successful business record for the past thirty-three years shows

Growth—Strength—Conservatism

We are now a member of the Federal Reserve Bank which adds greatly to our field of usefulness

Condensed Statement from report made to Comptroller of the Currency, Oct. 31st, 1914.

RESOURCES

Loans and Discounts	\$ 775,447.50
Overdrafts	1,767.77
U. S. and other Bonds and Securities	284,899.65
Bank Building other Real Estate, Furniture and Fixtures,	42,728.86
Cash on hand and due from banks	184,446.04
	\$1,289,289.82

LIABILITIES	
Capital	\$ 50,000.00
Surplus and Undivided Profits	73,747.03
National Bank Notes Outstanding	39,700.00
Reserved for accrued and unearned interest	8,000.00
Deposits	1,117,842.79
	\$1,289,289.82

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(Continued from page 5)

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From the days of Knight, down to the present time, the improvement of plants by hybridizing, crossing, and selection, has gone on with ever increasing rapidity and immense numbers of distinct strains and varieties of all of our cultivated and many of our wild species, have been developed. Many of them are of great value and far superior to the old varieties. The increase in number of varieties and their general improvement in quality, yield and in other particulars, has been greater since the discovery of the sexuality of plants than in all previous ages. It is difficult to appreciate the extent and value of the power this knowledge has given us. And yet, we have taken only a few steps. Our control of these combinations is very imperfect and uncertain and largely still a matter of chance. Great as the improvement has been, still greater opportunities are ahead of us. It was only a few years ago that DeVries distinguished fluctuating variations from sudden fixed variations or mutations. The former are not transmitted, the latter are. About this time, DeVries with several others discovered the work of Mendel and a new epoch in the art of breeding was introduced. Mendel conceived the idea of studying by careful scientific methods the behavior of certain distinct contrasting characters in various combinations and generations. He selected several distinct varieties of the garden pea, crossed them with each other, and studied the behavior of each set of contrasting characters separately, keeping careful records. As a result of his research, he discovered that in the first generation of a cross, one character always dominated. Tall peas crossed with dwarf gave progeny all tall in the first generation. The dwarf quality might be present in the progeny but it was suppressed or recessive. He found this to be true of all contrasting qualities or characters and thus formulated the law of dominance. This first generation was then crossed with its own pollen and the next generation broke up into tall and dwarfs in the ratio of 3:1, thus proving that the dwarf character had been present though not expressed. This observation was repeated with respect to all of the contrasting characters and was found to hold good in all cases. From this Mendel formulated the law of segregation of characters. He observed further the very important fact that the recessive on being crossed among themselves produced only recessives for an indefinite number of generations. That is, they were a fixed type with respect to the characters in question. The dominants on the other hand in the second generation gave rise to mixed offspring. One third were found to be pure dominant, that is when crossed among themselves, they bred true indefinitely. Two thirds again broke up into dominants and recessives in proportion of 3:1.

The observations of Mendel have in the past ten years been confirmed and greatly extended to many other species of plants and animals. It is thus becoming possible to secure com-

bination with great certainty and rapidity. Perfectly fixed strains with desired characters may be secured in the second generation and definitely distinguished in the third generation. This is a great step forward, placing breeding upon a more scientific basis, increasing certainty of control, rapidity of action, and reducing expense.

But only the coarser features of plant organization and physiology have been discovered. We know considerably about the cell and its activity. We know that heredity so far as it relates to observable unit characters is locked up in the chromosomes of the nucleus. We know a little about how these behave in reproduction. But as to the organization of the chromosome, we know little or nothing. Is it a mixture of competing germ plasm units or protein molecules without definite relation to each other? Or is it a definite arrangement of such protein molecules? Or is the structure more chemical in its nature. Are unit characters of a species associated with specific structural elements of the chromosome or with its gross structure or composition? The answer to these questions may mean much to our understanding of the problems of origin of species, evolution, control of production of new species, and the science of plant breeding. The practical plant breeder and the farmer should do everything in their power to further these investigations into the science of heredity.

Plant Nutrition

The first important steps towards a scientific knowledge of plant nutrition were taken about the beginning of the 18th century when the fact that leaves take part in the elaboration of plant food was demonstrated. It was further shown that the larger part of the substance of plants is derived from the atmosphere. The lack of chemical knowledge at that period however prevented an explanation of the observations. It was nearly the end of the century that definite proof was furnished that plants absorb the carbon dioxide of the air through their leaves and under the influence of sunlight combine it with the hydrogen and oxygen of water into sugars and starches, giving off oxygen in the process. The fact that plants absorb oxygen and give off carbon dioxide in respiration, the same as animals do was also discovered at this time. It was also imperfectly demonstrated that plants could not make direct use of atmospheric nitrogen and that certain soil elements were necessary to growth. It was nearly half a century later however that the importance of these observations to agriculture was appreciated. Liebig and Boussingault were especially active in applying improved chemical and biological scientific methods to the study of these problems and demonstrated their great importance to agriculture. Their work made clear the fact that certain mineral elements were essential to plant growth, that they must be present in soluble form and in certain combinations in order to be available to growing crops. It was demonstrated that these substances could be added to soils lacking them and the soils thus be made fertile. Fertilizer practice on a scientific basis was thus introduced. Methods of soil analysis have been developed, making it possible to determine the nature and amounts of the various elements of plant food present in a given soil and the form in which it is present and whether or not it is in available form. The presence of alkalies or acids in injurious quantities can also be determined by such analyses.

Sources of concentrated plant food have been discovered in many waste products and made available to agriculture. Methods of analysis have been developed to show the relative value of such materials based upon the relative amounts of the available food elements contained. Facts of the greatest value to scientific agriculture have thus been secured and every year chemical research in this field is adding new knowledge of direct or indirect value to agriculture. So also has the scientific study of soil physics given us an insight into the relation of structure of soils to their capacity to absorb and hold heat, air, water, and plant food solutions. The important relation of these factors to the adaptability of soils to certain crops is too well known to need comment. Research in this field offers yet much of value to agriculture. Cultural methods, fertilizer practice, and rotation systems profoundly modify soil structure in some cases favorably, in others unfavorably. Decrease in crop producing power is often due directly or indirectly to such changes. Here too the organic matter of the soil plays an important part. Decaying vegetable tissue is an important regulator of soil moisture and temperature. It helps to bind sandy soils and to make pasty clay soils more open and better aerated and thus better adapted to root growth.

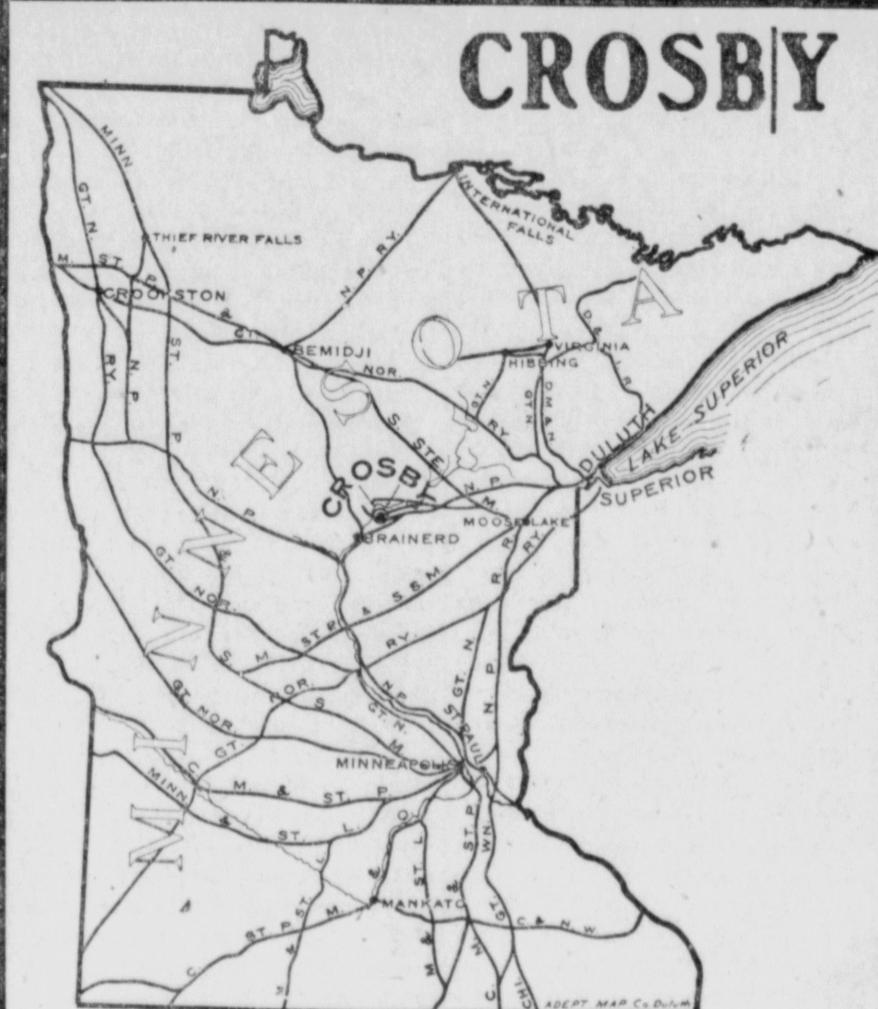
These unfavorable factors often so reduce the vigor of the plant that it becomes the prey of various disease and insect pests, both above and below ground.

Soil Biology

The study of the relation of the organic life of the soil to its fertility, structure, and crop producing power is the most recent development. Pasteur opened the field and many brilliant investigators have followed him in enlarging our knowledge of the subject. The organic life of the soil, especially bacteria and fungi, are responsible for the decays of organic matter. Some of these organisms produce decay favorable to our crop plants, others produce decays unfavorable or even poisonous. Still others attack the roots producing various diseases.

The decaying organic matters of soils contain besides the mineral elements, two important classes of compounds (1) the nitrogenous, (albuminoid nitrogen in flesh and blood of animals and protoplasm of plant cells) and (2) the carbohydrates, (sugars, starches and cellulose.) The first class contains the nitrogen formerly taken from the soil. In its albuminoid form it is not available to crops. It must first be converted into ammonia, nitrite, or nitrate. This is accomplished by several species of bacteria, some are very efficient in producing this change, others are not. Still other species carry the process

(Continued on page 8)



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Condensed Statement from report made to Comptroller of the Currency, Oct. 31st, 1914.

RESOURCES	LIABILITIES
Loans and Discounts, \$ 775,447.50	Capital \$ 50,000.00
Overdrafts 1,767.77	Surplus and Undivided
U. S. and other Bonds 284,899.65	Profits 73,747.03
and Securities	National Bank Notes
Bank Building other	Outstanding 39,700.00
Real Estate, Furni- ture and Fixtures, \$ 42,728.86	Reserved for accrued and unearned interest 8,000.00
Cash on hand and due from banks \$ 184,446.04	Deposits \$ 1,117,842.79
	\$ 1,289,289.82

ELKS' ANNUAL MEMORIAL RITES

To be Held at the Park Theatre on Sunday, Dec. 6, Memorial Orator, J. P. Boyle

TWO LOCAL ELKS PASSED AWAY

Exercises at the Theatre Will be of a Public Nature, the Program as Arranged

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Processional—Graham's Orchestra
Opening ceremonies—By the Lodge
Opening ode, air "Auld Lang Syne"
Prayer—Rev. Caleb Benham
Vocal selection, "Lead Kindly Light"—Miss Elizabeth Armstrong
"Our Absent Brothers"—
Brother M. D. Clark

Duet, "In the Cross of Christ We Glory"—Howe

Mrs. G. D. LaBar and Mr. Alderman
Memorial address, Bro. J. P. Boyle
Vocal selection, "The Lost Chord"

Brother A. C. Mraz
Violin obligato—Edwin H. Berg
Closing ceremonies—By the Lodge

Closing ode, air, "Home, Sweet Home"—

Benediction—Rev. Caleb Benham
Recessional—Graham's Orchestra

The memorial committee includes S. F. Alderman, Fred S. Parker, Fred Allison, M. D. Clark, A. C. Mraz. The ushers will be W. A. Erickson, G. P. O'Brien, George W. Hess and J. J. Cummins.

Since the lodge was instituted 26 members have died.

DISCONTINUE TWO TRAINS

Brainerd to Lose its Afternoon-Evening Limited Train Beginning Sunday, Dec. 6.

W. H. Strachan, superintendent of the Lake Superior division of the Northern Pacific railway, has announced that commencing Sunday, Dec. 6 the Limited, being passenger trains No's. 59 and 60, will be discontinued and Brainerd loses its afternoon and evening flyer service.

With the resumption of heavier travel in spring it is hoped the train will again be installed. The flyer was the train de luxe on this division, with its diner and observation car and the company was at great expense giving the public this service.

OSSIPEE ITEMS

Mrs. Ed. Taylor spent Tuesday in Brainerd the guest of Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Gafke.

Mrs. Minnie Goff and son are visiting at the home of her brother, E. L. Young, while on her way to Duluth to visit her son who is a dentist at that place.

Mr. and Mrs. Gregor Koering came up from St. Mathias Sunday returning Monday with a load of furniture. They will begin at once housekeeping and will be at home to their friends after Dec. 5.

Mrs. Fred Howe and children and Miss Ruth Anderson spent Thanksgiving at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Will Borden, where a bountiful dinner was served.

Mrs. Linn Lougee and W. H. Dunham visited Sunday at Fred Stropp's.

Mrs. Florence Taylor entertained the Stitch and Chatter club at her home last Saturday. A splendid dinner was served at one o'clock, which was followed by a social time and lunch served at four o'clock.

The next meeting of the Stitch and Chatter club will be at Mrs. E. L. Young's, Dec. 12th.

Tuesday, Dec. 1st, was parents day at the Ossipee school house. A picnic dinner was served, part of the afternoon was spent in regular studies after which the Ossipee school club held their meeting. Those present were Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Taylor, Mrs. Arthur Fiererend, Mrs. Goff and Mr. and Mrs. E. L. Young and Mrs. Linn Lougee.

A basket social and program was given by Ossipee and Walker schools Nov. 25th at Ossipee hall. The program was a decided success and was enjoyed by all. About 35 baskets were sold. Everyone enjoyed their basket supper and social time which followed.

Mrs. Andrew Stangel was taken to Brainerd Monday and placed in a hospital for medical aid.

COMMISSIONERS PROCEEDINGS

Proceedings of Board of County Commissioners, Meeting Held Dec. 1st, 1914

meetings to be held by Ward King and upon motion \$150 was set aside from the road and bridge fund to help pay the cost of same. The money to be paid to the treasurer of the Chamber of Commerce.

It was reported that four carloads of rock had already arrived for state road No. 7 and a motion was made and duly carried setting aside \$1,750 from the road and bridge fund to pay the freight on the 50 cars as they arrive. Engineer Garrison was directed to write to the state highway commission asking to have the rock shipped in the order in which it was to be used on the roads, the coarsest grade first.

Report of the assistant engineer on bridge in Nokay Lake town was read accepting the work and the auditor was authorized to pay the county appropriation of \$150 to the town treasurer.

The engineer was instructed to hunt up suitable gravel beds for road building in order that several acres might be purchased by the county of this material. He was also requested to procure an expert bridge engineer to inspect the Mississippi bridge at the end of Laurel street and make a report as to whether it would sustain the weight of a decking of creosote blocks.

Upon motion the auditor was instructed to advertise for bids for the county printing for the ensuing year, and also to advertise for proposals from incorporated banks as county depositories for the coming two years. Bids on the latter to be received by the board of audit, Saturday evening, December 19th, 1914.

Charles Lillivick who had been injured in the hand on Oct. 23rd, 1914, while on county road work asked that he be paid half wages and his doctors bill in all amounting to \$45.75, and on motion prevailed granting this request and authorizing the chairman to sign the necessary papers in the case.

A resolution was adopted citing Max Greenberg to appear before the board on December 12th, 1914 at 8 o'clock p.m. to show cause why his liquor license at Iron Hub should not be revoked.

Commissioner Oberg made a report of his attendance at the tax hearing at St. Paul, and on motion the report was accepted and his appointment as a committee was ratified.

On motion \$200 additional was set aside from the county revenue fund to the county attorney's contingent fund.

A letter from the state board of health was read reporting one case of tuberculosis in Brainerd and one in Deerwood and one case of typhoid in Brainerd and one in Crosby.

Reports and blue prints of drilling on county farms were presented showing 70 feet of good ore in the seventh hole and the eighth hole locating 300 feet to the southwest.

The chairman appointed a committee consisting of Mr. Krech, Oberg

and Flansberg to adjust the damages at the farm account of drilling.

The following bills were allowed:

Brainerd Dispatch, printing	\$21.70
Brainerd Tribune, printing	225.85
Louis F. Dow Co., blanks	105.75
Murphy Travis Co., books	22.00
Fritz Cross Co., books and blanks	89.80
Christie Litho. & Printing Co., supplies	2.09
W. M. Welch Mfg. Co., supplies for Supt. of schools	9.00
Security Blank Book & Printing Co., books	22.35
Miller Davis Printing Co.	55.17
Brown Treacy & Sperry Co., blanks	6.50
John Byrnes, guarding jail	33.00
Claus A. Theorin, expense state cases	93.61
King Detective Agency, services state cases	5.00
Fred J. Reid, expense state cases	31.67
Fred J. Reid, boarding prisoners	177.00
Ray Anderson, livery for sheriff	3.25
Cecille Bisiar, stenographer municipal court	17.72
N. A. Lease, sawing wood at court house and jail	7.60
Murtell Myers, witness state case	4.24
D. R. Hillis, constable fees	9.76
Roy Bryant, witness fees	4.24
F. G. Blackmer, witness fees	3.88
Chas. Mason, witness fees	4.24
Noah Ritchie, witness fees	4.24
Irma C. Hartley, expense Supt. of schools	23.41
J. A. Oberg, attending hearing at St. Paul before Minnesota tax commission	18.24
J. A. Oberg, mileage Co. Com. for 6 meetings	20.40
H. V. Flansberg, mileage and viewing roads	14.80
H. Poppenberg, mileage 5 meetings	1.00
C. A. Krech, mileage 12 meetings	14.40
C. A. Krech, committee work as commission for 1914	143.15
J. A. Erickson, viewing roads and bridges	59.30
J. A. Erickson, committee work	3.00
J. A. Erickson, mileage 11 meetings	2.20
L. W. Sherlund Co., repairs C. H. and jail	27.95
Water and light board, electric light court house and jail	50.33
N. W. Tel. Ex. Co., rental court house and jail	34.00
Auto Sales Co., auto livery hire for Supt. of schools and agricultural agent	409.00
Frank Veillette, use of horse and buggy for road work	50.00
Frank Veillette, cash advanced for supplies road work	16.94
J. Tabert, supplies for road work	2.00
Sam Maddock supplies for road work	44.52
H. M. Mueller, cash advanced for labor state roads	2.50
Cuyuna Hardware Co., supplies for state road	3.90
John Sagli, supplies for state roads	4.30
D. A. Peterson, supplies for state roads	3.75
D. M. Clark & Co., supplies for state road	5.65
A. D. Peterson, plow for state road work	20.00
W. M. Hoteling, supplies for state roads	1.75
F. J. Gallagher, labor assigned state road work	3.50
Swift & Co., supplies for state roads	245.16
H. C. Zierke, supplies for state road work	227.63
Mrs. Jos. Friedsam, supplies for state roads	7.67
Patterson Construction Co., supplies for road work	4.90
Standard Oil Co., oil for tractor for road work	142.99
Midland Chemical Co., disinfectant for court house	60.00
A. Purdy, livery for sheriff	7.00
Ole Benson, livery for sheriff and Supt. of Schools	27.00
John R. Meining, serving papers	1.20
Slipp-Gruenhagen Co., supplies for road work	18.60
Theo. Kruger, labor machine shed at court house	6.75
John Swanson, labor machine sher at court house	6.75
Harry Norton, labor machine shed at court house	9.00
W. A. M. Johnston, telephone expense state cases	2.50
B. C. McNamara, supplies for jail	9.00
H. P. Dunn & Co., supplies for court house	9.00
C. M. Patek & Son, supplies for court house	45.00
S. B. Hayden, supplies for court house	3.00
Robert Peterson, road work	1.00
August Swanson, expense mining inspector	23.73
C. A. Nelson, coroner's fees	5.00
J. A. Erickson, services canvassing board	6.00
J. F. Smart, service canvas	

New Brass Goods

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"Mary's Convert"

A Delightful Story for Pickford Lovers

NO. 2—FORD STERLING IN

"Secret Service Snitz"

One Great Big Long Laugh

Snitz, secret service agent, went into the mountains to capture moonshiners. But the moonshiner's daughter proved lovable. Snitz risked life and limb to court her. Nothing better in the way of comedy.

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"The Squatter"

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W. H. PORTER, Pres.

DISPATCH WANT ADS FAY

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The Brainerd-Cuyuna Mining Co. also objected to a 12 cent rate on their property in Sec. 36, Twp. 45, Rge. 31 and the board made the same recommendation in this case to the tax commission.

A committee from the Chamber of Commerce of Brainerd addressed the board in the interest of good roads

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Board met at the court house at 10 o'clock a.m. Present, Commissioners Krech, Erickson and Poppenberg. Minutes of the last meeting read and approved.

Engineer L. E. Garrison made a report on bridge in Sec. 6, town of Ideal and said that a new structure of steel and concrete would cost about \$1,000. On motion the report was accepted and placed on file. He also reported on bridge in Sec. 7, town of Watertown. This would take a much longer structure and it was not decided what kind of bridge to put in.

The auditor reported bills filed for election expenses in the aggregate amount of \$258.40 and upon motion this amount was set aside from the county revenue fund in payment of same, and the auditor was authorized to issue the warrants.

Commissioner Krech reported that he had advertised for bids on machine shed but had received no bids and was therefore proceeding with the work by day labor.

Final acceptance of engineer on three bridges built by the Hewitt Bridge & Steel Co. were presented and upon motion the auditor was authorized to issue warrants for balance in full of \$940.50.

A motion was made and carried placing the bond of the county treasurer at \$50,000.00. The amount of county auditor's bond was placed at \$5,000.00.

Report of the grand jury was read and placed on file.

Board adjourned until 2 o'clock p.m. All members present.

Petition for a new road in Twp. 135, Rge. 27, beginning at the S. W. corner of Sec. 18 and running east about three miles to the Mississippi river was read. It was thought best to let the new board take action in this matter and so the petition was laid on the table until the next meeting.

A resolution was adopted citing Max Greenberg to appear before the board on December 12th, 1914 at 8 o'clock p.m. to show cause why his liquor license at Iron Hub should not be revoked.

Commissioner Oberg made a report of his attendance at the tax hearing at St. Paul, and on motion the report was accepted and his appointment as a committee was ratified.

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The chairman appointed a committee consisting of Mr. Krech, Oberg

ABSOLUTELY

The Best Values in Fine Suits
and Overcoats
NO RESERVATIONS

Without reserve or any if's or nd's we will sell tomorrow for cash the cream of our finest suits and overcoats on the following cash program—

All our \$25.00 suits and overcoats well known brands **17.00**

All our \$20.00 suits and overcoats every garment hand made **14.00**

All our \$15.00 all wool suits and overcoats, impossible to match at **9.00**

This Saturday offering includes our finest Chin-chillas, Broadcloth, Scotch and fancy Balmacaans and Belt Overcoats—Also all plush and Fur Coats in the \$20 and \$25 class—All our hand tailored Dress Suits—Norfolks—Blue or Black Serges—Worsted and Imported Cheviots—Any man needing or near needing a Suit or Overcoat should not miss this magnetic trio of exceptional bargains—Everything in Furnishings—Hats—Caps—Shoes and holiday wear is on special sale at special low prices for tomorrow—only possible at

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Charles Lillie who had been injured in the hand on Oct. 23rd, 1914, while on county road work asked that he be paid half wages and his doctors bill in all amounting to \$45.75, and on motion prevailed granting this request and authorizing the chairman to sign the necessary papers in the case.

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Commissioner Oberg made a report of his attendance at the tax hearing at St. Paul, and on motion the report was accepted and his appointment as a committee was ratified.

On motion \$200 additional was set aside from the county revenue fund to the county attorney's contingent fund.

A letter from the state board of health was read reporting one case of tuberculosis in Brainerd and one in Deerwood and one case of typhoid in Brainerd and one in Crosby.

Reports and blue prints of drilling on county farm were presented showing 70 feet of good ore in the seventh hole and the eighth hole locating 300 feet to the southwest.

The chairman appointed a committee consisting of Mr. Krech, Oberg

and Flansberg to adjust the damages at the farm account of drilling.

The following bills were allowed: Brainerd Dispatch, printing—\$21.70 Brainerd Tribune, printing—\$25.85 Louis F. Dow Co., blanks—\$105.75 Murphy Travis Co., books and blanks—\$89.80 Christie Litho. & Printing Co., supplies—\$2.09 W. M. Welch Mfg. Co., supplies for Supt. of schools—\$9.00 Security Blank Book & Printing Co., books—\$22.35 Miller Davis Printing Co.—\$5.17 Brown Treacy & Sperry Co., blanks—\$6.50 John Byrnes, guarding jail—\$33.00 Claus A. Theorin, expense state cases—\$93.61 King Detective Agency, services state cases—\$5.00 Fred J. Reid, expense state cases—\$31.67 Fred J. Reid, boarding prisoners—\$177.00 Ray Anderson, livery for sheriff—\$3.25 Cecille Bisiar, stenographer municipal court—\$17.72 N. A. Lease, sawing wood at court house and jail—\$7.60 Murtell Myers, witness state case—\$4.24 sing board—\$6.00 D. R. Hillis, constable fees—\$9.76 Roy Bryant, witness fees—\$4.24 F. G. Blackmer, witness fees—\$3.88 Chas. Mason, witness fees—\$4.24 Noah Ritchie, witness fees—\$4.24 Irma C. Hartley, expense Supt. of schools—\$23.41 H. V. Flansberg, mileage and viewing roads—\$14.80 H. Poppenberg, mileage 5 meetings—\$1.00 C. A. Krech, mileage 12 meetings—\$14.40 C. A. Krech, committee work as commission for 1914—\$143.15 J. A. Erickson, viewing roads and bridges—\$59.30 J. A. Erickson, committee work for 6 meetings—\$20.40 H. V. Flansberg, mileage and viewing roads—\$14.80 H. Poppenberg, mileage 5 meetings—\$1.00 C. A. Krech, mileage 12 meetings—\$14.40 C. A. Krech, committee work as commission for 1914—\$143.15 J. A. Erickson, viewing roads and bridges—\$59.30 J. A. Erickson, committee work for 6 meetings—\$20.40 H. V. Flansberg, mileage and viewing roads—\$14.80 H. Poppenberg, mileage 5 meetings—\$1.00 C. A. Krech, mileage 12 meetings—\$14.40 C. A. Krech, committee work as commission for 1914—\$143.15 J. A. Erickson, viewing roads and bridges—\$59.30 J. A. 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Produced by the Universal Film Co.

By LOUIS JOSEPH VANCE
Author of "The Fortune Hunter," "The Brass Bowl," "The Black Bag," etc.
Illustrated with Photographs from the Picture Production

Copyright, 1914, by Louis Joseph Vance

(Continued)

CHAPTER XLV.

The Bowels of the Earth.

Awaking before Mr. Barcus in a fashion sufficiently sharp and startling to render him indifferent to the beneficial effects of some eight hours of dreamless slumber. He discovered himself lying flat on his face, with somebody's inconsiderate, heavy hand purposely grinding the said face into the aged and splintery planks of the shed flooring. At the

in similar fashion.

Not until she had been put down beside him did he discover that Alan was likewise a captive—trussed to a tree at some distance.

The remaining arrangements of their captors were swiftly and deftly consummated, though their design remained obscure to Mr. Barcus until he, after Rose, was dumped like a bale into a huge bucket, and therein by means of rope and windlass lowered to the bottom of the shaft—a descent he estimated shrewdly, of something

RESEARCH AND THE FARMER

(Continued from page 6)

further and denitrify or set the nitrogen free, thus depleting the soil in this valuable element of plant food. While it is highly important to recover this nitrogen of decaying albuminoid matter, it would not be sufficient to meet the requirements of agriculture. Every succeeding crop would be decreased in yield by a constantly decreasing supply of available nitrogen.

The great store of nitrogen in the atmosphere, while not available to our ordinary crop plants, is available to certain species of soil bacteria. These organisms feed on the carbohydrates (sugars, starches, cellulose) oxidize atmospheric nitrogen and use it in their growth. Through their action, under favorable conditions, large quantities of nitrates may be stored in soils. The amount of course depends upon the species of bacteria present, the nature and amount of carbohydrate food available, and the presence or absence of other favoring factors—temperature, moisture, carbonate of lime, etc.

In ordinary cultivated soils, the supply of available carbohydrate materials is the factor that usually limits

ers and other legumes and on numerous other orders. These have been improved by selection and cultivation in nitrogen free media and are so well known as to need no discussion. Another group growing in symbiosis with soil algae, is probably quite important though as yet little known.

The whole subject of soil bacteriology is in its infancy. It promises to solve for us problems of the greatest scientific and practical value to agriculture. It will enable us to still further control fertility and crop production.

Animal Nutrition

The science of feeding animals is one of the more recent developments of biological and chemical research. In no field have results been secured of greater value to the farmer. The food value of all kinds of grasses, forage grains, roots and by-products of various kinds have been determined and tables constructed showing the average amount of each important element available in a given quantity of the material.

Food rations of desired composition may easily be prepared, with the aid of these tables. The amount of protein, carbohydrate, fat, and fiber required for an animal of given size and age has been determined in relation to growth, bodily maintenance, work, milk of given composition, or flesh and fat. These examples of what has been accomplished in this great field. There is much yet to do in finding the cause and methods of control of many serious diseases. Improved methods of securing resistance and immunity and the nature of these phenomena demand much study.

Plant Diseases

The annual loss from plant diseases and insect pests in the United States is estimated at over a billion dollars a year. They destroy approximately 20% of the annual crop product.

What has been accomplished in the control of these pests can be only briefly mentioned here. Bacterial blight of the pear and apple and quince trees destroys millions of dollars worth of trees and fruit each year. It was one of the first diseases of plants demonstrated to be due to bacteria. It is spread by bees feeding on the sugary excretions of infections that live over winter in the larger limbs. The bees become covered with the organism and carry it to the nectaries of the flowers through which it gains entrance to the tree. The remedy is to cut out the hold over blight which can easily be accomplished. Among other diseases of the apple, may be mentioned bitter rot, which often causes immense losses but which can be easily controlled by proper spraying at small expense.

The monilia rots of peaches, plums, and cherries are familiar diseases which through a knowledge of the life history of the fungi causing them, and through the use of self boiled lime, sulphur sprays may be easily controlled. Otherwise they cause a loss of from 10% to 40% of the crop.

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Methods of controlling them discovered. The life history of the more important grain rusts is known, but little has yet been accomplished in presenting them. The most hopeful work with this end in view is along the line of producing resistant varieties. Great progress has already been made in this direction.

Various root diseases of cereals probably have much to do in reducing yields and a large field is open here for investigation. In the case of flax wilt, a resistant strain of flax has been developed and the same is true of cotton, cowpea and watermelon wilt but there is much yet to be done on these wilt diseases. Early and late blight of potato, potato scab, potato wilt and black leg (a new bacterial disease) bacterial brown rot of potato, egg plant and tomato, bacterial rots of cabbage and turnips, are among the familiar destructive diseases of vegetables.

Among the insects we have only to mention the codling moth, the brown tail moth, the gipsy moth, and

I got only a glimpse coming in—the door of the powder room was open, and I saw a fuse set to the top of a keg of blasting powder . . .

(Continued)

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Gnashing His Teeth in Impotent Rage.

like a hundred feet.

A hideous screeching followed, the protests of rusty and greaseless machinery. Twisting his neck, Barcus saw the dim opening of the shaft slowly closing, as if a curtain were being drawn down over it. Jimmy was closing the bulkhead door, leaving them definitely prisoners, beyond human aid, there in that everlasting black hole.

With a final squeal and thump the bulkhead settled into place. A confusion of remote sounds thereafter indicated that Jimmy (with, perhaps, Marrophat's assistance) was making the bulkhead fast beyond question—wedging and blocking it with timbers.

These ceased—and the silence was broken by Alan's voice.

"Barcus!"

The latter grunted soulfully by way of answer: he could do no more.

"I've worked my gag loose," Alan pursued in a hurried whisper, "but my hands are tied behind my back. Are yours? Grunt once for 'yes'."

Dutifully Barcus grunted a solitary grunt.

"Then roll over on your face and give me a chance to work them free that way, given time . . ."

"Time!" was the mirthless thought of Barcus. "Haven't we got all eternity?"

For all that, he wasted no time whatever in obeying Alan's suggestion—then lay for upward of ten minutes with his face in the mold of the tunnel while Alan chewed and spat and chewed and spat and chewed again at the ropes round the wrists of his friend.

But of Alan Law, no sign.

The heart of Mr. Barcus checked momentarily; he shut his eyes and shivered in an uncontrollable seizure of dread.

Then, tormented beyond endurance by the fears he suffered for the safety of his friend, he began to wriggle and squirm like a crippled snake, painfully inching his way across the floor toward Rose—with what design, heaven alone knows! Dimly his mental vision comprehended the bare possibility of his being able, with his fast-nibbling fingers, to work loose the knots at Rose's wrists; but deep in his heart he knew this to be nothing but forlornest hope.

With infinite pains he had contrived to bridge the distance by half, or possibly not quite so much, when a dark body put the sunlight of the open doorway into temporary eclipse. Another followed it. Boots clumped heavily on the flooring. The laugh sounded again, apparently in ironic appreciation of Mr. Barcus' efforts. Two pairs of hands seized him, one beneath the shoulders, the other beneath the knees, and he was jugged laboriously out into the sunlight, carried a considerable distance, and deposited unceremoniously within a few feet of the mouth of the abandoned mine just at the moment when he had satisfied himself that the purpose of his captors was simply to throw him into the black well.

He wasted a look of appeal on the frozen mask of villainy that was Marrophat's (who bore the burden of Barcus' head and shoulders) and got back at for all his pains.

Then he was left to himself once more, but only for a few moments; the interval ended when the two appeared again, this time bringing Rose

"Barcus—old man!"

"Yes?"

"Have you any idea—"

"Devil a one!"

A pause . . .

"Did you notice what that blackguard had fixed up?"

"What do you mean?"

"Why—at the bottom of the shaft—I got only a glimpse coming in—the door of the powder room was open, and I saw a fuse set to the top of a keg of blasting powder . . ."

(Continued)

Grand Theatre

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RESEARCH AND THE FARMER

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Food rations of desired composition may easily be prepared with the aid of these tables. The amount of protein, carbohydrate, fat, and fiber required for an animal of given size and age has been determined in relation to growth, bodily maintenance, work, milk of given composition, or flesh and fat. These researches have made it possible to reduce the cost of feeding nearly one half. Much may yet be accomplished by further investigation.

In the field of the chemistry of dairy products, great progress has also been made. What could the modern

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San Jose scale, and hosts of other scales, plant lice, leaf hoppers, etc. Some of these are controlled by spraying or fumigation, others by the introduction of parasites. In both these fields, while much has been accomplished, only beginnings have been made.

The complete life history of large numbers of pathogenic fungi and injurious insects is unknown, the cause of many diseases is yet unknown, like peach yellows, peach rosette, little peach, pecan rosette, California vine diseases, and numerous rots, wilts, cankers, spot diseases, nutritional diseases, etc. The field of preventive treatment is one in which great progress must yet be made.

The study of the causes and methods of producing resistance and immunity is yet almost an unworked field in plant pathology. Men with thorough training in biology, physiology, pathology, and physiological chemistry, are needed for the research work. Trained extension pathologists and entomologists are needed for the field demonstrations, nursery and general inspection work.

Marketing

Until very recently the problems of marketing have not been the subject of scientific research. With the development of improved transportation, the products of one part of the world are delivered for consumption in another part. The losses or deterioration occurring in transit are often very great. This is especially true in regard to corn, whole cargoes often spoiling.

This was at first thought to be due to lack of ventilation, but investigation demonstrated that it was directly traceable to moisture content of the grain causing it to heat and mold. Apparatus for quickly measuring the moisture content was devised. Grain found to contain too much water may be dried before shipment.

The citrus growers of California are probably among the most expert marketers in the world, but until recently they were losing from 15% to 25% of their fruit by decay in transit. Here again the railroads were held to be at fault in not properly icing and ventilating their refrigerator cars but attention to these points failed to reduce the loss. Investigation made by the department of agriculture demonstrated that the trouble was due to slight mechanical injuries to the fruit in picking and packing. Moulds entered through these injuries and caused the rot. More careful picking and packing reduced the injury the first year to an average of 2 1/2%. Similar studies showed how losses in other perishable products could be avoided. The field is a large one and the work has barely begun.

The economics of marketing is another field for scientific study, fully as important to the producer as to the consumer. Uneconomic marketing methods are responsible in large measure for the high cost of living. The economists must study the situation and tell us what to do. Rural credit and problems of rural sociology and education call for research of the highest order. The work needs to be done now.

Relation of Research and Extension

It is true that extension education is the work that needs development now. The farmers must be assisted in reorganizing their farm business

and in adopting improved methods. The rural schools must be improved and many other similar things accomplished. In the great demand for this work, we are apt to overlook the investigator, the source from which our power to help comes. We have never needed the investigator more than we need him now. We must keep our extension work in close touch with the laboratory. The farmer of today must have his scientific advisers the same as have all the great manufacturers. The experiment stations and the colleges must meet this need and keep in organic touch with the man on the farm.

The various forms of extension service cooperating with local organizations are the best means yet devised for accomplishing this. Let us all cooperate in bringing science and skill to bear upon the greatest industry of civilization.

A. F. WOODS,
Dean and Director,
Agriculture and Forestry,
University of Minnesota.

ADVERTISED LETTERS

Letters remaining unclaimed in the postoffice at Brainerd for the week ending Dec. 4, 1914. When calling for these letters please say "advertising."

Anderson, E. C.

Brown, Mrs. Maggie.

Brennan, E. C.

Carlson, Chas.

Comolley, N.

Cooley, A. B.

Coffield, S. M.

Horton, Mrs. Annie.

Matzat, F. C.

Matzat, F. C.

Markey, Paul.

Peterson, Sam.

Pomeroy, Phil.

Rosenrance, J. J.

Sarja, Jack.

Sederstrom, Peter.

Soderstrom, Oscar.

Stevens, Geo.

Stern, Manny.

Sullivan, Geo.

Taylor, Fred.

Tough, Robt.

Warjo, John.

H. P. DUNN, P. M.

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